

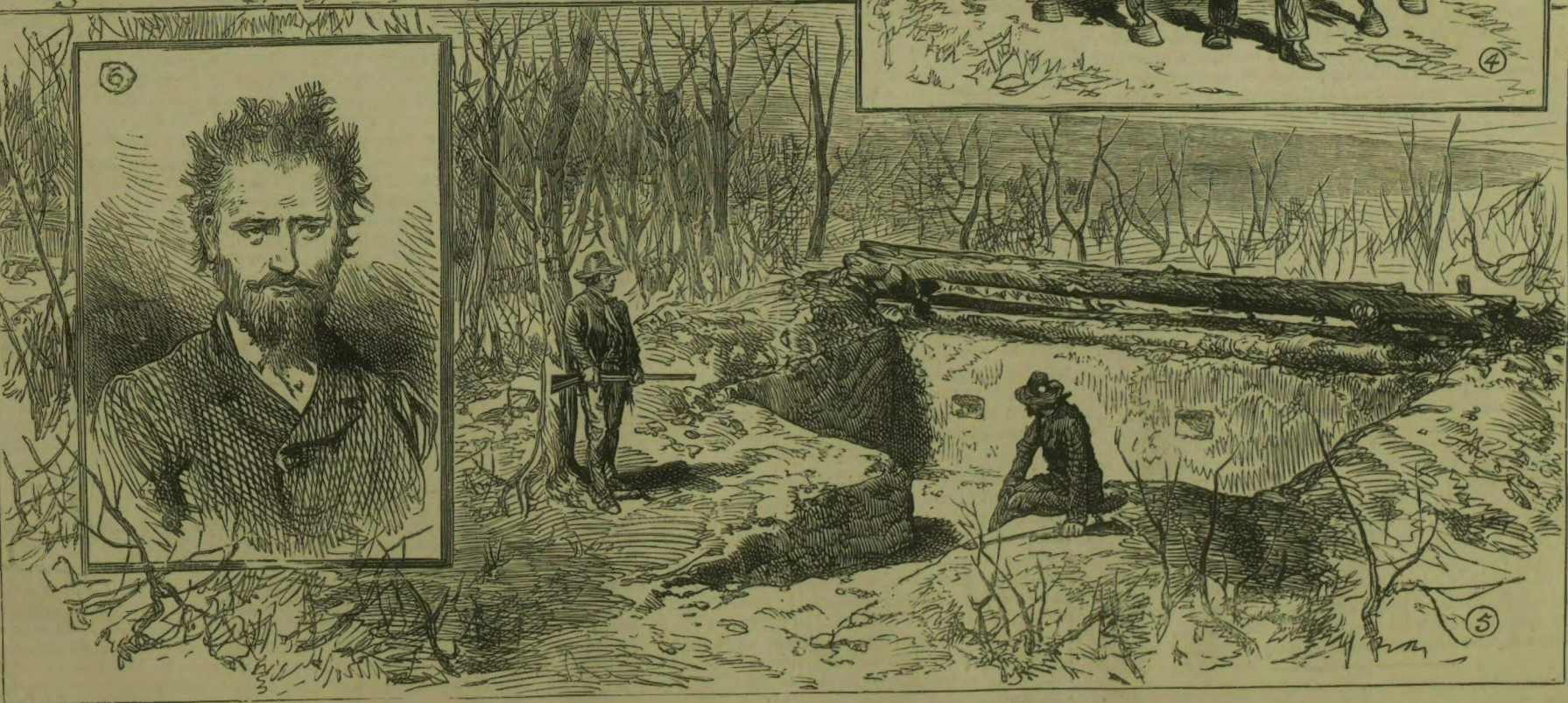
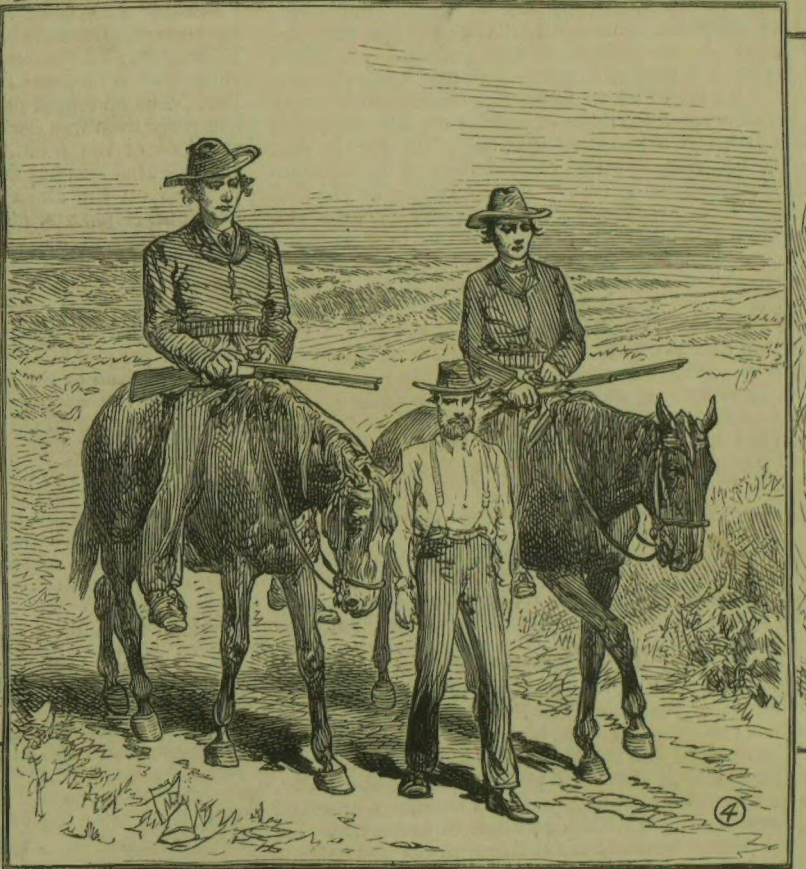
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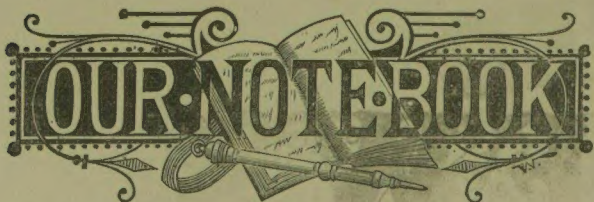


1. The General himself captures a prisoner.
2. Wounded half-breed, trying to shoot one of the scouts, is shot by one of the 90th.

3. Enemy's rifle-pit, with wounded; loopholes in front.
4. Two half-breed scouts bringing Louis Riel as prisoner.

5. Enemy's rifle-pit at Batoche.
6. Portrait of Louis Riel.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE REBELS IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY OF CANADA.
SKETCHES BY CAPTAIN H. DE H. HAIG, R.E., ON THE STAFF OF GENERAL MIDDLETON, C.B.



The Queen makes one proviso respecting Princess Beatrice's trousseau dresses, and that is that they should be simple. In this as in so many other respects she is a model to her subjects; and if Englishwomen wear "loud" and extravagant toilettes, it is in defiance of their Sovereign's example.

There are people who find fault with the Princess of Wales for dressing her daughters in dark serges on these chilly, rainy June days, and call in question the cut of their garments. Such critics ought to be ashamed of themselves, for all good mothers vary their children's clothes according to the weather. It should not be forgotten that the instincts of our future Queen are those of a quiet, refined gentlewoman, rather than those of one who wishes to set the fashion.

Last week Royal Ascot, that is, the horse-racing on the heath, came to an end; and, to make a cheerful remark appropriate to the occasion, some of us may not live to see another anniversary. Still, it is generally agreed that, what with the weather (bar the last day), what with the millinery, and what with the four-in-hands, to have seen the sight was quite equal to having seen the Bay of Naples, and for whosoever has seen the Bay of Naples there is but one thing, as we all know, left to do. The racing this year was not so satisfactory as usual, as regards the quality of the horses. The Gold Cup on Thursday, when there was no "procession," out of respect for the funeral of the late "Red Prince," was a very poor affair; there were but four runners and the best of them was only a half-winner of the Derby, though he was certainly a "saint" and unbeaten withal, as he still remains; and the race was run before luncheon (contrary to precedent), as if the idea were to get it over and have done with it. Still there were some interesting exhibitions and some strange surprises. Althorp, the despised, came out in the character of a great "stayer"; Royal Fern recovered a portion of his once considerable reputation; Pepper and Salt and Dandie Dinmont showed how small were Royal Hampton's pretensions for the Derby; The Child of the Mist did honour to the sireship of the now almost forgotten Blair Athol; Saraband redeemed his promise of being one of the foremost two-year-olds; the prim Philosopher could not cope with the Gay Hermit; the ever-victorious two-year-old, The Bard, scored his twelfth victory in succession, and made the sum in stakes to his credit up to £6908 (for an original outlay of 650 gs. as a yearling); the expensive St. Honorat, who cost 4000 gs. at two years of age, came out for the first time in his life, disappointed his friends, and did no more than show small promise; the "dark" Isobar, at his first appearance, took everybody's breath away (except the bookmakers', who roared like Boanerges) by beating Duke of Richmond and four others by something less than a "whole street," and by winning a stake of £1050 after costing 250 gs. as a yearling; Energy maintained his greatness; and Mr. H. T. Barclay "came again," and won the rich Hardwicke Stakes (£2727) with Bendigo. In the four days there were twenty-nine events; and, be it observed, in every case but one the winner is descended in the direct male line from Mr. Darley's Arabian. The one exception is Pepper and Salt (unexpected winner, at odds of 20 to 1 against him, of the Prince of Wales's Stakes)—he descends from Captain Byerley's Turk. The poor old Godolphin Arabian (Barb) had no winner to represent him.

A curious story of a walled-up picture is told respecting one of David's canvases, representing the assassination of Lepelletier Saint-Fargeau, who, in dying, left an only daughter to the tender mercies of the French nation. She grew up one of the loveliest women of her day, and married M. De Boisgelin, a gentleman of good old family, who was anxious that the very memory of his wife's father should disappear. Knowing that David, who by that time had received the title of Baron, had never parted with the aforesaid painting, M. De Boisgelin went to Paris, and asking the artist to name a price, paid it cheerfully, though he was somewhat annoyed by a condition attached to the purchase, binding him down not to destroy it. He carried the picture home to his château, in the department of the Yonne, and, sending for a lawyer, an architect, and a chemist, he had the wainscot in one of the rooms taken down, the painting hung on the wall, and the wood replaced in its original position. The man of law made a formal record of the fact, and the chemist signed a deed declaring that the picture would not perish or be injured in the extraordinary position in which it remains to this day.

The Houses of Lords and Commons will have spacious accommodation at the forthcoming naval review, for the troop-ships Himalaya and Tamar will be placed at their service. Each of these great vessels is a perfect floating town when on duty, so our legislators will be well off for elbow room. It is said that the Spithead forts will play very important parts at the review this year, and the event is causing a considerable amount of interest in naval circles.

The Inflexible is nearly ready for sea, but the result of storing her bunkers with coal has been to convert them into reservoirs of gas. The crew feel very uneasy indeed; as besides the serious explosion which recently sent several poor fellows to Haslar Hospital, there have been three minor explosions within the last few days, though neither of them has done more damage than singeing hair and blackening faces. The ventilation of the bunkers, and the kind of coal with which they are stored, will be made the subjects of a searching inquiry.

It is said that among the effects of Goethe's grandson, who died recently, the poet's autograph journals from 1777 to 1832 have been discovered. If published entire, the world will have a feast of many things—scandals included.

The dresses worn at Ascot were, in reality, very plain this year. Of course, there were a few gorgeous ones; but the inclosure is not what it used to be, in more ways than one. Many an honourable woman wore the same toilette at Ascot as she wears every day in the Park, for it is among patricians that the pressure caused by the number of farms unlet is felt. The dresses are far smarter at Sandown, where the cream of the trading classes can get in on the payment of entrance fees, and where they know that they will not be jostled in a nameless cloud.

One cannot but be sorry to hear that Sir Henry Ponsonby's well-deserved holiday during her Majesty's absence at Balmoral, had to be cut short owing to the Ministerial crisis. He is so urbane, and, like his Royal Mistress, so considerate to all sorts and conditions of men and women who have even the smallest claim on his attention, that his time must be more than occupied, and a brief holiday must be a vast relief.

"See, the conquering hero comes," was originally written in the oratorio of "Jephtha," but afterwards transferred to "Judas Maccabeus." Handel did not himself care very much about this chorus, though he foresaw its popularity, and one day told a friend younger than himself that he would probably live to see it a greater favourite with the people than his finer compositions. The *vox populi* gave its verdict, however, during Handel's lifetime most unmistakably.

The Bi-centenary of Handel's birth, celebrated this week at the Crystal Palace, recalls many anecdotes of that wonderful genius whose temper was as full of fire as his choruses. He once took the famous diva Cuzzoni up in his arms, and, carrying her to an open window, made as if he would throw her out because she flatly refused to sing the aria he had written expressly for her voice in the opera of "Ottone." This treatment had the desired effect; she sang the song in exact accordance with Handel's directions, and with it achieved one of the most brilliant successes of her artistic career. On another occasion, a poet, who never ranked among the immortals, but who wrote many librettos for Handel's music, complained that a certain melody was not suitable to the words. This roused the master's ire, and he thundered out "What! you teach me music? The music, Sir, is good music. It is your words is bad. Hear the passage again. There! go you, make words to that music!"

Bishop Hannington, the junior Prelate on the African "Bench," has been mountaineering with a vengeance. He tramped from his home a couple of hundred miles to Kilimajaro, and ascended it to the height of 8800 ft., though even at that altitude he did not reach the snow-line. The episcopal party seem to have had rather more company than was desirable during their trip, for between the foot of the mountain and the plateau they reached they sighted specimens of every kind of wild beast known to exist on the Dark Continent, with the exception of lions and elephants. The Bishop enjoyed his adventures immensely, and declared that he was not even footsore when he got back to the abode by courtesy called his palace.

Charity is supposed to be a striking virtue of the English people, but it may be doubted whether it bears any proportion to the extraordinary wealth of the country. Considering that the enormous sum assessed for income tax is £600,000,000, the amount devoted to charitable objects should be large indeed. Money given by wealthy persons is no indication of charity unless it involves self-denial, and the amounts collected last Sunday for our hospitals cannot be said to give much indication of this great Christian virtue. For instance, the three services at Westminster Abbey did not yield £200, while the corresponding services at St. Paul's scarcely produced more than £160. Such sums given by such congregations to one of the noblest of metropolitan charities force us to believe, in spite of Shakespeare's assertion, that the quality of mercy is sometimes strained.

Many are the details which an aspirant for histrionic honours must acquaint himself with before he can be considered accomplished; and of late years many opportunities have been offered to him. But a society of Americans who have the interest of the drama at heart have founded a seminary for a purpose which less adventurous spirits might have thought could have been included in the ordinary curriculum of a theatrical education. The establishment is to be called a "school of expression," and its object is to give instruction solely in facial movements. Perhaps embryo clowns will be taught to laugh merrily and smile with the rotundity of their class; young ladies will learn to depict the various emotions of love, hate, envy, jealousy, and pleasure by a code of feature-posing. But whatever may be the result of the enterprise, it will be certainly funny to watch a class studying. The facial gymnastics commenced by a professor and subsequently copied by half a dozen pupils, each, of course, having a different natural set of features, will be interesting if not grotesque, and it may be difficult for certain pupils with a keen sense of humour to restrain their risible faculties over the grief, pantomimically simulated to order, of a fellow-student.

Amongst the many rapid and eccentric changes that the recent abrupt alteration of Government has brought about, a philosopher will dwell with curious interest on the post of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. But a few months ago Sir Edward Sullivan was advanced from the position of Master of the Rolls to the Hibernian woolsack. It was a popular appointment. Sir Edward was a tried and trusty lawyer, and had, as everyone knew, draughted all the recent bills relating to what is called "exceptional legislation" in the sister country. Suddenly, after a return from the Royal Levee at Dublin Castle, the Lord Chancellor was taken ill, and died in a few hours from what is vaguely called "gout in the heart." Lord Spencer cast about for a successor, and his imperative mandate to his Cabinet was to advance Mr. John Naish,

D.C. Mr. Naish was a young man, with a high reputation as an Equity Lawyer, but little or no reputation as an orator. However, he had done the State good service as "Law Adviser" to the Castle, and his appointment was also popular with both the public and the Bar. At last, Chancery suitors, infants, lunatics, and minors looked forward to a prolonged reign of peaceful justice. Suddenly the political teetotum spins round; My Lord Chancellor Naish appears on the bench, receives congratulations, invests in a new wig and a black-and-gold gown, appoints his officers, disposes of some routine business, makes his bow, and after a few hours', to his practised mind, very easy work, retires for life on a pension of £4000 a year. "A Lord Chancellor for a week" would almost make a sensational shilling's-worth.

"I wish you would do something for our young soldiers," said Gordon to Lord Tennyson, shortly before he left England for Africa, and that wish it is now intended to realise by the foundation of a camp in which poor and friendless boys may be trained for service in the Army. Such a memorial to one of the greatest of English heroes is singularly appropriate. The profound sorrow felt by Englishmen at his loss needs visible expression, and how can they better show their sympathy than by doing what he would so gladly have seen done? A memorial like this, which is patriotic as well as personal, need not interfere with others. Gordon's fruitful, self-sacrificing life will, no doubt, receive recognition in many ways, and not by a single mark of England's gratitude. But nothing that may be done hereafter in reverent regard for his memory will honour it more appropriately than the formation of the Gordon Boys' Camp.

It has been generally supposed that the owner or a house possesses the most precise and accurate knowledge of its value. He, one would think, is not likely to let his property at a sum smaller than it is worth. Yet the Assessment Commissioners evidently consider that the landlord does not know his own business, since, in the late reassessment, the rent the landlord charges is in most cases less than the value at which the property is assessed. The assessors are grave men; or one might regard it as a stroke of humour on their part, at a time when house property is universally depreciated, to declare that its value shall be fictitiously increased.

Lessons of humility are said to be good for us, and there are plenty of them to be learnt at the "Inventories." Let a man who thinks that he is clever go and look at a beautiful little automatic machine for turning out screws in the "American Waltham Watch" department; and if he does not come away feeling "real mean," he must either be a very superior person indeed, or can have no feeling at all. Conquerors may be all very well at times; Timour the Tartar, or Alexander the Great, or Napoleon the First, may have been "clayver" men, as Shakespeare and Victor Hugo were; but the inventor of that little machine could have given the conquerors, if not the poets, many pounds, as they say in horse-racing, and have beaten them, so far as what the Greeks called "deinotes" is concerned, by many lengths. Scaliger used to say that he would rather have written Horace's "Ode to Melpomene" (the third of the fourth book) than be King of Arragon: who would not rather have invented that wonderful little machine than have written that charming little ode?

At music-halls, at theatres, and in the "stands" at race meetings it is, unfortunately, by no means uncommon to hear of staircases or something else "giving way," so that many poor creatures are killed and many more grievously injured; and now, on the 10th inst., at the Palais de Justice de Thiers, Puy de Dome, a stone staircase gave way, it is said, "while a murder case was being tried which attracted great public interest," and the casualties are reported as "twenty-four killed" and "one hundred and sixty-four injured." It needed but this to complete the resemblance which has been traced between a Court of Justice, whether in France or in England, or anywhere else, perhaps, in the civilised world, and a place of public amusement.

When "crack" racehorses travel, their meat and drink are sometimes more carefully attended to than would be the case if the travellers, instead of being quadrupeds, were Royal personages. Paradox, it is said, in his late trip to Paris, had his own particular tap of water carried over for him in "cases," like a monarch's own particular champagne. The famous Austro-Hungarian mare, Kinesem, in like manner, used to have her own special "oats and hay" taken about with her, it is related; and so fastidious was she in her drink that, when she was from home, her trainer might have "to send miles for something that suited her taste," else she would refuse to quench her thirst with the common stuff of the neighbourhood. Nor is this matter of water to be treated lightly; for it is well known that the "knob" in Melbourne's throat was caused by the water at Hampton Court, and that "goitre," whether permanent or not, may be traced to the same cause.

The question of eating insects which has been lately discussed in various phases of nastiness has now arrived at the point when we are told that cockroaches are as nice as prawns. This recalls a story of a young housekeeper whose kitchen suffered from the nightly inroads of these marauders. She inquired from someone more experienced than herself as to how she should rid herself of the crawling nuisances, and was told that a hedgehog would exterminate them in less than a week. Accordingly, the little prickly beast was procured, and the lady, being a kind-hearted soul, feared that it might be hungry, and for its food she put down on the floor a large basin of bread and milk. Next morning when she went down to see after the success of her attempt she found more cockroaches than she had ever seen before busily enjoying the bread and milk, while the hedgehog was curled up asleep in a corner. When it has been (as it never will be) finally decided that blackbeetles are desirable as food, the result of this experience should teach people how to catch them.

MUSIC.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

This has been the great musical event of the week, the public rehearsal having taken place on the Friday of last week. These celebrations originated in 1857, when experimental performances were given at the Crystal Palace, conducted by the late Sir Michael Costa, the first occasion of the festivals being made of triennial recurrence having been after that of 1859. The three years' interval was regularly observed until this week's celebration, it having been held twelve months in anticipation, for the very justifiable reason that this year is the bi-centenary of Handel's birth. All the festivals were conducted by Sir Michael Costa until the last, in 1883, when his serious illness (that soon after culminated in death) hindered that co-operation which had exercised so large an influence on the success of these great performances. The appointment of Mr. Manns in place of Sir Michael Costa was but a just recognition of the energy and skill manifested by the former in his direction, during many years, of the famous Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace. To sway the enormous forces assembled at a Handel festival, however, is a far more arduous undertaking than to conduct a concert in which comparatively small numbers are engaged; and it was a matter for congratulation—scarcely for surprise—that Mr. Manns passed through the ordeal with triumphant success.

The arrangements for this year's festival were on a grand and extensive scale, similar to those of previous years. The performers numbered about four thousand, the solo vocalists having been Mesdames Albani, Valleria, Suter, Patey, and Trebelli, Miss A. Marriott; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, Mr. B. Foote, Mr. Bridson, and Signor Foli.

As on previous occasions, the three grand performances took place on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, preceded by a public rehearsal, this having been held (as already said) yesterday (Friday) week. On this preliminary occasion (which had indeed almost the importance and efficiency of a performance) portions of the works of the three programmes of this week were given, thus enabling visitors who could only attend on one day, to hear some prominent items of the whole proceedings. Monday was, as heretofore, devoted to "The Messiah." On Wednesday a miscellaneous selection (sacred and secular) was performed, and on Friday (yesterday) the Festival closed with "Israel in Egypt," Handel's grandest choral work, and the fittest possible climax for such a celebration.

The solo vocalists in "The Messiah" were—Mesdames Albani and Patey; Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli; whose performances were worthy of their high reputation. As is inevitable in so vast a building as the Crystal Palace, the choral music produced the greatest effect, especially those sublime movements—"For unto us a child is born," "Hallelujah," and the final, "Worthy is the Lamb."

The second day's programme comprised several pieces that had not been given at any previous Handel Festival. These included a concerto for double orchestra that still remains in manuscript, and one of the sonatas for violin played by all the orchestral violinists. Another instrumental feature was one of the organ concertos performed by Mr. W. T. Best; Mr. A. J. Eyre, organist to the Crystal Palace, having officiated as accompanying organist during the festival. Of the selection-day, and of the closing performance, we must speak next week.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The reopening of Covent-Garden Theatre for Italian operatic performances was, as recorded by us last week, postponed from Tuesday until Saturday, in consequence of the indisposition of Madame Adelina Patti, who was announced to appear as Violetta in "La Traviata," which promise was fulfilled on Saturday, when the great prima donna sang and acted with triumphant success. Indeed, whether as to vocal charm and refinement, or intense dramatic power, Madame Patti has never been heard and seen to greater advantage than on Saturday night. In the earlier music of the opera, including the scena "Ah! fors'è lui," brilliant vocalisation was the chief characteristic; the subsequent scenes with Alfredo and the elder Germont—Violetta's lover and his father—having been replete with tenderness and pathos. Especially fine was the dying scene of Violetta, which was tragic in its truthfulness, without being exaggerated in its details. The reception of the great prima donna was of the most enthusiastic kind. As the elder Germont, Signor De Anna displayed a baritone voice of excellent quality, and sang with much success; Signor Giannini having made a good impression in his rendering of the music of Alfredo. The subordinate characters were generally well sustained.

On Tuesday evening "Semiramide" was given, and included Madame Patti's admirable performance in the title-character, the florid music of which was brilliantly rendered. As on many former occasions, the co-operation of Madame Scalchi as Arsace was an important feature. Semiramide's scena, "Bel raggio," and the duet for her and Arsace, "Eben a te ferisci," were among the specialties of the evening. Signor Del Puente, as Assur, sang and acted well, and Signor Cherubini was favourably received on his first appearance as Oroce. A good orchestra and chorus are engaged, and the performances are skillfully conducted by Signor Arditi.

A meeting in reference to the establishment of a standard musical pitch was held at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Music, Sir G. A. Macfarren, Principal of that institution, having presided. He, Mr. Santley, Dr. Stainer, and other well-known musicians, spoke on the subject, and a resolution was arrived at in favour of the French "Diapason normal." It will be well if this is carried out, so as to establish a somewhat lower pitch than has prevailed at our opera-houses, and in some other directions.

A concert was given at the Albert Palace on Saturday in aid of the funds for the Fawcett Memorial. Effective vocal and instrumental performances were contributed by students of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood. Dr. Campbell (the Principal) conducted the choir, and Mr. A. C. Mackenzie directed the orchestra.

The Guildhall School of Music gave a concert at the Mansion House on Saturday, when the vocal and instrumental performances of the students afforded good evidence of the progress made under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill.

An instrumental and vocal concert was given at Prince's Hall on Saturday evening in aid of the funds of the German Teachers' Society. The programme included performances conducted by Herr Richter, violin solos by Mdlle. Eissler, pianoforte pieces rendered by Chevalier Bach and Messrs. G. Ernest and C. Weber, and vocal music contributed by Miss H. Glenn and others. The object of the concert was a meritorious one, and deserved support.

The ninth and last Richter Concert of the eleventh season took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when the programme closed with Beethoven's choral symphony. The work was finely rendered by orchestra, chorus, and solo vocalists these having been Misses A. Sherwin and Goldstein,

Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King. The programme otherwise calls for no comment.

The band sent to this country by the Siamese Government performed at the Inventions Exhibition on Monday. The curious nature of their instruments and of their music (which is mostly handed down traditionally by ear) renders their performances highly interesting.

The Benedict memorial performance took place at Drury-Lane Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, for the benefit of Lady Benedict. The programme, which was dramatic as well as musical, included vocal music contributed by Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss B. Francis, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. King, and Mr. Stedman's choir of boys; and dramatic pieces, in which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Miss K. Rorke, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. Giddens appeared; and recitations were given by Mr. Bancroft, Mr. George Grossmith, and Mr. Beerbohm-Tree. There was a very large audience. The occasion had a melancholy interest, the performance having been given in lieu of what would have been the fifty-first annual concert of the late Sir Julius Benedict.

Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir will give the second of this season's concerts at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, with an interesting programme.

Mr. Kuhe's annual morning concert will take place at St. James's Hall next Monday afternoon, with a strong programme, including vocal and instrumental performances, and recitations by Mr. Henry Irving.

Mdlle. Fernande Carini and Mdlle. Isabelle Levallois give a matinée musicale next Monday, at 127, Queen's-gate, by permission of Captain and Madame Da Fonzeca Vaz, of the Portuguese Legation.

Miss Amina Goodwin and Herr Alexander Kummer gave a pianoforte and violin recital at Marlborough Rooms last Saturday evening.

Madame Frickenhaus and Herr Josef Ludwig gave another of their chamber concerts on Thursday.

Mr. Louis D. Strelitskie will give a concert next Monday evening at Steinway Hall.

Mr. Kuhe announces his annual concert for next Monday morning at St. James's Hall.

The London Musical Society give an entertainment at St. James's Hall next Tuesday evening, the programme being "The Four Passions," by H. Scheitz; "My Spirit was in Heaviness," by Bach; and madrigals by various composers.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Theatrical management is indeed a strange science. As illustrated by the recent production of a sensation play at Drury-Lane, it may well puzzle less experienced men than Mr. Augustus Harris. The weather is lovely; we have arrived at the "month of roses"; the Inventions Exhibition is in full swing; people seem sighing for open-air concerts, valses by Strauss, garden parties, bicycle trips, and lawn tennis. The streets are hot; squalid London is hideous: so what is the design of the theatrical manager to assist this summer fancy? He does nothing of the kind; he counteracts it. Street fights in the Seven Dials; women knocked down flat on the stage by bullying husbands; cursing costermongers and hand-to-hand fights between London roughs and stalwart policemen; carneying cockneys with gutter language; the noise and fury of an armed sortie from Paris; shells bursting at the foot of Mont Valerien; the roar of cannon; the scream of the Gatling gun; wounded men carried away on stretchers; Sisters of Mercy and army surgeons binding up wounds; the victorious Prussians marching into Paris through the bleeding ranks of the defeated French:—these are the counteracting influences of dramatic art to oppose the beauty of outside nature. But that is not enough. The squalor of the streets has been succeeded by the terrors of war. Let the battle-picture be exchanged for one of domestic terror. A woman is represented as dying in a workhouse ward. The screen is drawn round her bed. The doctor sprinkles her parched lips with water. The nurse prays in a corner. The friends watch anxiously as the life of the pale consumptive woman ebbs away. A fair child, soon to be an orphan, sobs on the white counterpane. An audience released from the flowers and the sunshine is ushered into the presence of simulated death. All these things, and many more, may be found in Mr. Elliot Galer's "True Story," a realistic drama of a very elaborate kind, that has been mounted at great expense, and produced with scrupulous care, by Mr. Augustus Harris at Drury-Lane. So clever a manager presumably understands his audience, and has studied the age in which he lives. "The drama's laws the drama's patrons give." There are some exceptional and original people who prefer the pleasures of imagination to the powers of reality; who consider the sight of the streets of an overcrowded capital sickening enough without desiring to see much more of them; who would rather shut their ears to foul language than enjoy its repetition as a form of amusement; who would rather avoid death-scenes than be thrust into the contemplation of a dramatic Morgue. Such as these are apparently in a minority. For the rest, there is nothing so exciting as a street row; nothing so curious as the contemplation of a costermonger; nothing so beautiful as a battle; nothing so delightful as death. *De gustibus non est disputandum.* Although it is not possible to agree with a prominent critic who has openly declared that "A True Story" is a well-constructed or particularly intelligible play, it is at least a picturesque and exciting one. My intellect may be becoming obscured by the contemplation of many-sided drama, but I must own that I grasped the plot with difficulty, and that my wits went wool-gathering during a "sequel," wherein all the characters got as "completely mixed" as the twins in Mr. Harry Leigh's well-known ballad. From the point of view of realistic melodrama, however, the play is admirably done at Drury-Lane. The storming of Paris is a splendid stage picture: it is hot, fiery, noisy, and exciting, and may possibly make people cool on the principle of vaccination and homeopathy. *Similia similibus curantur.* We drink hot tea to keep cool, poison ourselves to become pure, and contemplate battle-scenes on the eve of the dog days. A Drury-Lane audience, full of enthusiasm, has also pronounced favourable judgment on several of its old favourites. Mr. Harry Jackson and Mr. Harry Nicholls are pronounced first-rate—the one as a cadger and the other as a costermonger. They never open their mouths without being greeted with a roar of laughter; and the allied "Harrys" are the idols of Drury-Lane. In one scene Mr. Jackson has an opportunity for a quick departure from buffoonery. He avails himself of it, and acts with great intensity and nature. Popular also, but from another point of view, are Mr. W. Herbert and Miss Fanny Brough, the romantic hero and heroine. The one is manly and unaffected; the other gentle and charming. Mr. Mansfield gives us a very elaborate character sketch of a selfish and sensual old Peer. Mr. Day enacts a well-dressed villain with determined force, and Miss Amy McNeill, from the Surrey, had scarcely been on the stage five minutes before she was recognised as a young actress of exceptional promise and marked intelligence. She has everything in her favour—youth, good looks, and expression. In strong domestic drama she ought to be admirable.

Homer sometimes nods, and the smartest writers occasionally lose the salt of their wit. Mr. Theyre Smith has scarcely kept up his reputation as a composer of pungent dialogue in his little play called "The Castaways," recently produced at the St. James's. From first to last, the joke of bringing together a husband-hunting widow and an old admirer on a desert island in the Pacific, is a little strained and over elaborate. To make the idea natural, Mrs. Kendal ought to copy the characters in the last act of the "Overland Route," and Mr. Kendal should attire himself as a modern Robinson Crusoe. That, however, would never do in a fashionable theatre frequented by the aristocracy. So Mrs. Kendal, as the shipwrecked widow, lolls among the palm-leaves in faultless mourning, and Mr. Kendal is as smart on the lonely tropical island as in the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house at Cowes. Both actor and actress work very hard, but their labour is rewarded with little laughter. A capital revival of Mr. Pinero's "Money-Spinner" brings Mr. Hare prominently to the front in his old character, the Baron Crocodile, an excellent sketch of eccentric manner; and Mr. Mackintosh repeats his able performance of a French detective. The new programme will, no doubt, suffice until the time of the departure of the St. James's company for a long tour in the provinces, where Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Mr. Hare invariably receive a warm welcome.

The "Comedy" Theatre has changed hands, and its title is no longer a misnomer. Miss Violet Melnotte, weary of the Avenue, has relieved Mr. Alexander Henderson from the cares of management, and has very wisely made a good start with Mr. Sydney Grundy's "Silver Shield," so successfully produced the other morning at the Strand, to the huge delight of the "profession" there assembled. A few changes have been made by the author, and they are all for the better. I cannot at all agree with those critics who blame a writer of comedy for elaborating his dialogue, and for allowing literature to play a prominent part in his plays. There is not one line too much in "The Silver Shield," and not one speech that should be omitted, unless, indeed, we are to dispense with talking altogether on the stage, and to act all our plays in pantomime. Modern playwrights are not allowed to philosophise on the stage at all. If we had a Dumas, an Augier, or a Sardou they would be told that people want action, not talk. To moralise in the theatre is considered a sin, as things are ordered at present. The real reason of this is, only people are afraid to say so, that modern actors and actresses have no idea of speaking, or the skill requisite for the proper delivery of a sentence. They mumble so, and have so fallen into the trick of dropping the voice at the end of every sentence, that they cause the dullness and depression that are ascribed to the author and the author alone. If Mr. Sydney Grundy's comedy be dull, then let no one attempt comedy; for of all the writers for the stage he is the most trenchant and caustic. The acting of the play is fair enough, but not so good as it was, on the whole. Miss Amy Roselle is the only one of the original cast who has clearly improved, and acts better than she did before. Miss Kate Rorke is exceedingly interesting; but Mr. Arthur Roberts and Mr. Percy Compton are not an improvement on their clever predecessors. They are funny in themselves, but they fail to give special character to the common-place manager and the moralising clergyman.

"Loose Tiles," a bright farcical play, has been revived at the Vaudeville, and the adventures of two young fellows in a house that they believe to be a lunatic asylum, are amusingly shown by Mr. Thomas Thorne and Mr. Yorke Stephens. Comic character of a broader type is shown by Miss M. A. Victor, Mr. E. M. Robson, and that clever actress Miss Kate Phillips.

The matinée nuisance flourishes in spite of all remonstrances. Seldom, indeed, has palpably indifferent acting been so popular as it is now. There is a mysterious fascination in the feeble amateur effort that no ridicule will extinguish. The week is not long enough to contain the list of players who desire recognition and plays that demand a hearing. Mr. Norman Forbes, an intelligent young actor, has produced a version of "Gringoire," by Mr. W. G. Wills, and, together with Miss Dorothy Dene and others, has been vigorously applauded by assembled friends. But Mr. Norman Forbes is not actor enough for "Gringoire" as yet. It does not, of course, follow that because Coquelin created the part that nobody else should touch it. Mr. Norman Forbes does not profess to be a Coquelin; but then, on the other hand, he cannot master the supreme difficulties of "Gringoire." But if Miss So-and-So, who has just stepped out of the school-room, can aspire to Juliet, and Mr. Tyro, who has learned Hamlet by heart, considers he can act the Prince of Denmark, why should not a very capable Gratiano, or a possible Horatio, have "a cut in" at such a part as "Gringoire"? There is no law to prevent his doing so; but should such a youthful effort demand serious criticism? Surely actors and actresses can practise in private.

C. S.

THE REBELLION IN NORTH-WEST CANADA.

The campaign of General Middleton with the Colonial Militia against the half-breed and Indian rebels on the North Saskatchewan seems to be terminated with entire success. The last of the captives who were detained by the Indian chief called Big Bear have been set at liberty, and General Middleton does not propose to pursue that chief farther to the north, as most of his followers have deserted him, and made their submission to the Government. Our military correspondent, Captain H. DeH. Haig, R.E., Assistant Quartermaster-General, has sent us an interesting series of Sketches, mostly taken at Batoche, where General Middleton's small force had four days' sharp fighting, from May 9 to May 12 inclusive, and lost eight men killed and forty-six wounded, the loss of the enemy being sixty-four dead and 173 wounded in that time. The enemy's rifle-pits, of which we give two illustrations, were elaborately constructed for shelter and for convenience of shooting, with loopholes in the low front rampart; in one instance, the nave of a wheel, as shown in Captain Haig's Sketch, had been stuck in the earthen wall to serve as a neat and clear loophole. At the back of this rifle-pit is seen the cooking-fire of its inmates, with a cow's head lying beside it; the wounded men are sprawling on the bank, at the edge of the pit. Some of them behaved with desperate ferocity, and one, having attempted with his revolver to kill a scout who meant to offer him relief or assistance, was instantly put to death by a soldier of the 90th Regiment. Many prisoners, however, were taken; and the General himself, while riding across the field, met a runaway Indian, dressed in shabby old clothes of the European pattern, who said he was servant to the priest, but who had actually been in the fight, and had subsequently hidden his rifle; this man was consigned to safe custody. The surrender of Louis Riel, the prime instigator of the rebellion, was mentioned by us some time ago; he was brought to General Middleton on May 16, at Gardepin's Crossing, fourteen miles beyond Batoche, and our Correspondent made sketches of him and his escort. He is to be tried for high treason at Regina, the capital of the North-West Territory of the Dominion of Canada.



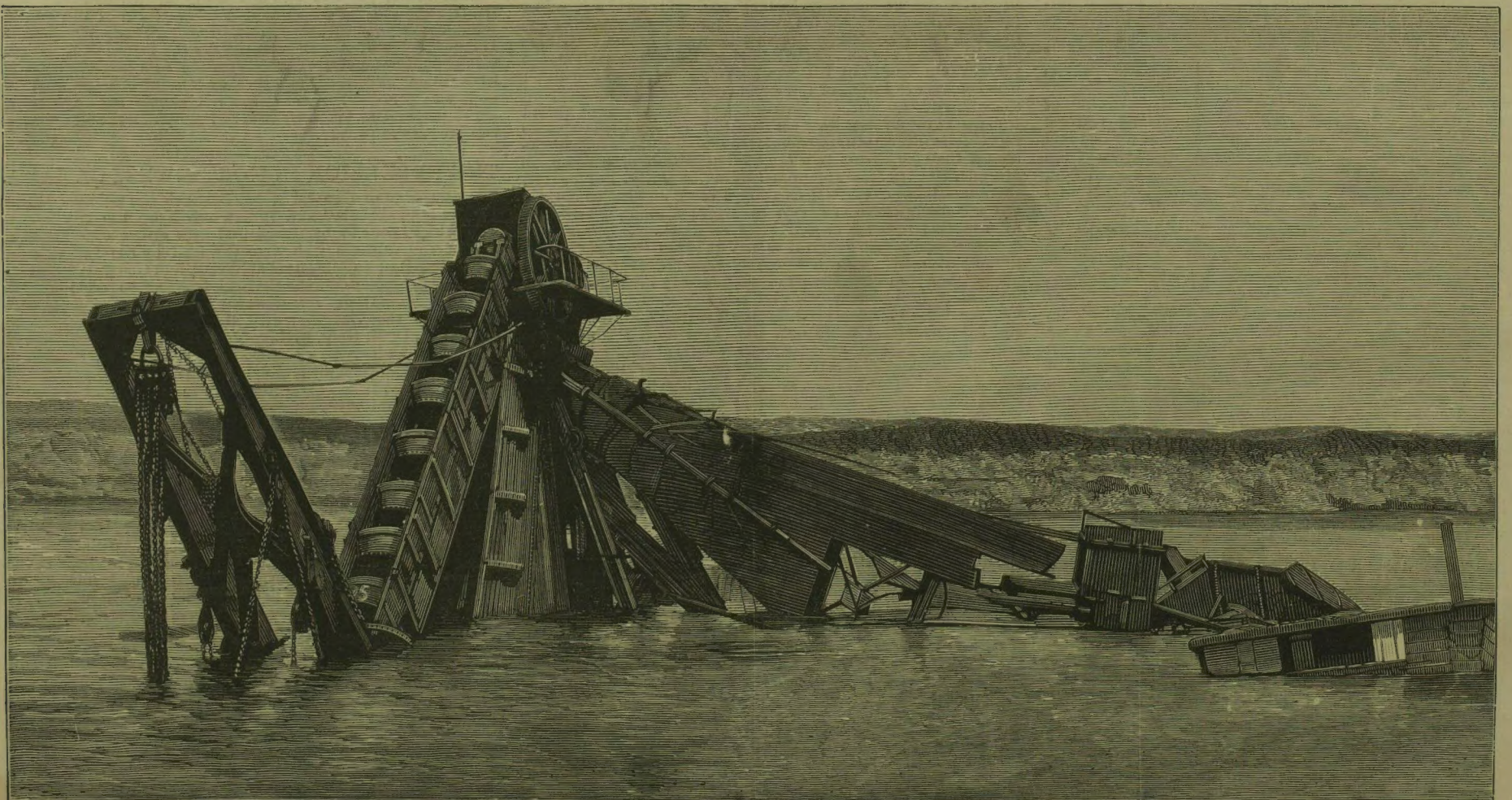
TENT-PEGGING EXTRAORDINARY AT SOUAKIM.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WALTER PAGET.

TENT-PEGGING ON A CAMEL.

Military sports, in the camps and garrisons of the British Army wherever our troops are stationed, and sometimes at home, partake not unfrequently of the character of martial exercises imitated from the warlike chivalry of Asia, who are expert both in horsemanship and in the use of the lance while riding. It is probable that the tilting tournaments of the Middle Ages were copied from the practice of the Saracens during the Crusades; and we believe that, not many years ago,

both the game of polo and the dexterous trick of striking a tent-peg, and lifting it from the ground at the lance's point, were adopted by some of our officers who had observed the skill of Indian or Punjaabee warriors in these favourite performances. Tent-pegging seems to be a rather humorous variation of the ancient custom of carrying off a suspended ring with the lance, which is described among the habitual feats of knightly accomplishment. We know that many of our gallant countrymen have attained a high degree of expertness, and could probably compete with the cavalry of

the Mahrattas or the Sikhs. It has not, however, been reported, so far as we are aware, that any of the native Indian tent-peggers ever ventured to try the experiment in riding a camel, which must be incomparably more difficult. A gallant Captain of the Bengal Lancers, at Souakim, one day while the Indian Contingent was there in camp, had the courage to put this question to a practical test in the presence of a crowd of spectators, but the attempt was a decided failure. Our Special Artist, Mr. Walter Paget, furnishes a Sketch of the amusing exhibition, which is not likely soon to be repeated in the Soudan.



THE SUNKEN DREDGER BLOCKING THE SUEZ CANAL.



FISHING UP LOST ANCHORS.

THE BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday last, the channel which has been cut round the sunken dredger in the Suez Canal being completed, the canal was reopened to the world's commercial and general navigation. It is an extraordinary fact, after all we have lately heard upon the subject, that, owing to the block on the Suez Canal, no fewer than 110 steamers have been detained for twelve days. They represent 250,000 tons of shipping and 350,000 tons of cargo. Thousands of sailors and hundreds of passengers have been condemned during the same time to a life of idleness. Among the vessels detained were fifteen mail-steamers. The stoppage was, of course, perfectly accidental, or was perhaps occasioned by some awkwardness or negligence on the part of servants of the Canal Company, or of the contractors for the dredging, but of this we are not precisely informed. The place where the dredger still lies is near the twentieth mile-post from Port Said, and in the centre of the channel. We have to thank Messrs. Wills, Manché, and Co., of Port Said and Suez, for sending us a photograph representing the sunken dredger in its actual position.

FISHING UP LOST ANCHORS.

Many summer holiday-makers, basking on the sunny beach, fail to understand the various cares and labours of the ordinary seaside folk. They look on these, perhaps, as a class of able-bodied men, in extremely stiff and much-patched garments, whose grand business is to do nothing at all, unless the mending their nets—an occupation which looks much like idleness in disguise—may be called doing something. Yet these are the men who spend most of their nights out upon the waters, often battling with storm and tempest, and who are ready, at a moment's notice, to man a life-boat, and go forth in the wild darkness to save some shipwrecked crew. The nets we see them so calmly mending on the shore are their stock-in-trade; and we could gather many a tale of how these nets were torn away from the boats, or rent in pieces by some hidden obstacle. A frequent cause of this disaster is a lost anchor, which may have been slipped from some good ship to avoid collision; or from the strain upon the cable having been too great on some fearful night—the ship, suddenly freed from the anchor, with one mighty bound may perhaps have rushed to her destruction. The broken chain and the trusty anchor lie at the bottom—no longer a help, they have become a dangerous obstacle to all passing nets; and so one duty of the boatmen is to remove them. In a large boat, well adapted to carry such weights, the fishermen sally forth to capture their enemy, whose whereabouts is soon determined by landmarks taken by the owners of the injured nets. Then, by means of a stout lawser, and taking advantage of the rising tide, the anchor and chain are soon recovered, and, having been brought to shore, may ultimately be sold.

ART NOTES.

The exhibition of sculpture now on view at Messrs. Bellman and Ivey's Galleries (37, Piccadilly) merits especial attention from all who are inclined to think disparagingly of this branch of English art. There are here brought together upwards of forty works by Mr. T. Nelson Maclean, whose power as a sculptor time has been quietly but steadily ripening, and one cannot fail to recognise that the English School can now reckon an accomplished artist in a path which is strewn with the faded hopes of many competitors. It is useless to discuss here the cause of the decline of sculpture in this country, and of the apparent powerlessness of even Flaxman to give it more than a passing popularity. Like every other art, the sculptor's art cannot flourish without patronage, and either our temperament or our climate is unpropitious to its encouragement. Mr. Maclean is not daunted by the difficulties in his path, and he now presents the varied fruits of many years' laborious study, hoping to show that the sculptor can produce works of art which not only will command passing admiration, but are consistent with the principles of decoration. With this object, he offers not only finished marble figures, but works in bronze, terra-cotta, and plaster, and on each he impresses the mark of robust individualism and of his strong sympathy with the work of the Italian Renaissance. His principal group, which is at least life-size, is suggested by Mr. Alma Tadema's well-known picture of the "Spring Festival," a Roman youth and maiden in the full movement of a religious or national dance. The success with which the thorough abandon of the dancers has been seized is scarcely less remarkable than the artistic skill with which the group is composed, the symmetry of the lines sustained, and the sense of rhythmic movement conveyed. These features are repeated in a lesser degree in the "Bacchante" (71); and in such figures as "Tone" (9) and "Meditation" (17), Mr. Maclean is equally successful in catching an almost classic idea of simplicity and repose. "Supplio's Last Appeal" (41) is almost tragic in its passionate expression; whilst in the various portrait studies with which the gallery abounds it is not difficult to trace the various dominant emotions with which the sculptor has tried to deal, nor to realise the readiness with which he has triumphed over the obstacles in his path. Whatever exceptions may be taken against Mr. Maclean's work, he can never be charged with monotony or repetition—a rare merit in these days.

There is another representative display of British sculpture at Mr. Bruce Joy's studio (Savile-row), which will repay a visit. Mr. Bruce Joy's strength lies in portraiture, and a glance round the room recalls vividly many well-known faces, amongst whom may be mentioned Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. Gladstone, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others. The principal work, however, is the colossal figure, in bronze, of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish—which, in its present state, shows to great advantage over the plaster cast at the Royal Academy. The pose is manly and simple, but the adaptation of an Inverness cape to the purposes of a Roman toga seems a somewhat severe strain in the resources of utilitarianism. Mr. Bruce Joy has also some interesting work in his newly-invented composition, "Marmorine," of which the full use has yet to be proved by the test of time and exposure. The bust of Mr. Gladstone, taken from the full-length figure designed by the artist, and erected at Stratford, shows that an excellent surface can be obtained in marmorine; and should it be found to have other qualities in equal proportion, it will doubtless commend itself to sculptors who wish to be independent of the pointer and other mechanical assistants.

Mr. William Linnell and Mr. John Proctor have been elected on the Council of the City of London Society of Artists and Guildhall Academy of Arts.

A portrait of Fred. Archer, the famous jockey, painted by Miss Rosa Corder, and engraved by Mr. Richard Josey, has been published by Mr. Ackermann, of Regent-street, who is now issuing signed artists' proofs.

The Irish Artisans' Exhibition in Dublin was opened on Wednesday. It embraces exhibits in almost every branch of Irish industry and manufacture.

MARRIAGE.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church, Moydon, county Longford, by the R. v. Joseph Channey, A.M., Rector of Dromiskin, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh, John Frederick, D.I.R.I.C., only surviving son of William Kieser, Esq., M.A., Perceval House, Blackheath, to Anna Maria, fourth daughter of Ambrose Bole, Esq., Park Place.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Tan-y-lon, Criccieth, North Wales, Alfred Frederic, youngest son of the late Thomas Jackson, Esq., of Eltham Park, Kent, in his 43rd year.

On the 18th inst., after five days' illness, at 35, Hertford-street, Mayfair, Robert Bownas Mackie, Esq., M.P., of St. John's, Wakefield, aged 65.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1885.
Patron.—H.M. the QUEEN.
President.—H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.
Division I., Inventions. Division II., Music.
Admission to the Exhibition is, every Week-day, except Wednesday, when it is 2s. 6d. TWO BANDS DAILY (the Strauss Orchestra from Vienna, and the Tannhäuser (Blicker) Hussars).
EVENING FETES, Illuminated Fountains, and Gardens Lighted every evening by many thousands of Electrical Glow Lamps. Special Evening Fêtes, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.

MR. KUHE'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Vocalists: Mdlle. Antoinette Trebelli (her first appearance in public) and Miss Carlotta Elliot; Madame Rose Horne, Miss Beata Francis, Mdlle. Henrietta Polak, Madame Riechelmunn; Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Alexander, Kurenborg, and Madame Trebelli. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. J. Robertson, and Mr. Edward Lloyd; Mr. Isidore De Lara and Mr. Ernest Birch; Signor Carpi and Mr. F. Barrington Foots. Instrumentalists: Solo Violin, Madame Norman-Neruda; Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Kune. Mr. Henry Irving has most kindly promised to recite. Conductors, Mr. W. Ganz, Mr. R. Röche, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Signor Biscaccia, and Mr. Handegger. Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at Mr. Kuhe's, 60, Welbeck-street, W.; at the Hall; and of the usual Agents.

MADAME TREBELLI has the honour to announce that her daughter, MDLLE. ANTOINETTE TREBELLI, will make her first appearance in public at Mr. Kuhe's Grand Morning Concert, on Monday next.

MR. W. G. CUSINS has the honour to announce that he will give his GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT at ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 1, at Three o'Clock. Artists: Madame Albani, Madame Bire De Marion, Madame San Martino, and Madame Scalcio; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Edward Lloyd; Mr. Herbert Queves, and Signor Del Puente. Violoncello, Mr. Edward Lloyd; Violoncello, Monsieur Lasserre; Pianoforte, Mr. W. G. Cusins. Mr. Cusins has great pleasure in announcing that Mrs. Kendal has kindly consented to recite on this occasion. At the Pianoforte, Signor Biscaccia, Mr. T. Leitl, and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Sofa Stalls, 21s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; or Mr. W. G. Cusins, 7, Nottingham-place, W.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—MR. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager. LAST NIGHTS (for the present). THE LIGHTS OF LONDON (by Geo. R. Sims) THIS EVENING, at 7.45. Messrs. Leonard Byrne, Willard, Speakman, Huntley, Hudson, Doone, Elliott, De Solla, Evans, Fulton, Bernage, Garth, Mrs. Huntley, &c., and Miss Eastlake. Box-office, 4.30 to Five. No fees. Prices: Private Boxes, one to nine guineas; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OLIVIA, by W. G. Wills, Every Evening at 8.15. Dr. Primrose, Mr. H. Irving, Olivia, Miss Ellen Terry. At 7.45, BALANCE OF COMFORT. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats booked a month in advance, and by letter or telegram.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE NEW AND BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, at Three and Eight. The eminent American Harmonist, Mr. W. F. SWEATNAM, will appear at Every Performance. Tickets and Places, Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON.

The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the 18th, and George Barré, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo-Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.

Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hotel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families can be had at reasonable prices.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL AUTUMN

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. The above Exhibition will be OPENED at the WALKER ART GALLERY on MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1885. Receiving Days, Aug. 12 to 12, inclusive. Forms and all information may be obtained on application to CHARLES DYALL, Curator.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 1885. THE HOUSE OF LORDS, WESTMINSTER. The two Grand Historical Paintings by F. Sargent, contain upwards of 250 Portraits from Special Sittings. On view at 175, New Bond-street Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The great Historic Picture of HER MAJESTY GIVING AUDIENCE TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT OSBORNE. Painted by Mr. Virgman from studies made by him at Osborne.—118, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS.—The Hundred and Third Exhibition is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM.

"THE LAST WATCH." THE GORDON MEMORIAL FUND PICTURE, at British Gallery, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 168, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 85, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY TO TUESDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Stations to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldborough, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer. TOURIST TICKETS are also issued from LIVERPOOL-STREET by the New Route to Scarborough, Ely, Whitby, and the principal Tourist Stations in Scotland. For full particulars see bills. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager. London, June, 1885.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and

London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car. Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.40 p.m., fare 10s. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. Tidal Special Express Service (1st and 2nd Class). From Victoria and London Bridge every Week-day morning. Night Service Week-days and Sundays (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class). From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 34s., 25s., 18s.; Return, 57s., 41s., 32s. The Normandy and Brittany, splendid fast paddle steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 34 hours. A through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

In his financial statement Sir Julius Vogel, the Colonial Treasurer for New Zealand, estimates the revenue of the colony for 1885-6 at £4,130,000, and the expenditure at £4,100,000, the revenue for the previous year having been £3,820,000 and the expenditure £3,790,000. The Treasurer proposes to increase the succession duties and the duty on tea, wines, and spirits.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Scottish gathering in aid of the Scottish charities in London will be held to-day at Stamford-bridge Grounds.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have become patrons of the Royal Military Benevolent Fund, instituted by Mrs. Ellis-Williams, for granting annuities to widows and daughters of Army officers, if in necessitous circumstances.

The centenary festival dinner of the Marylebone Dispensary was held on the 18th inst. at the Langham Hotel—Alderman Sir R. W. Carden in the chair. There was a large company, and donations to the amount of £700 were announced.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor presided at a festival dinner given at Willis's Rooms in aid of the funds of the London Fever Hospital, situated in the Liverpool-road, Islington, when subscriptions amounting to £2517 were announced.

Princess Louise, who was accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of the new wing for out-patients and nurses at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Chelsea. Purses were afterwards presented to the Princess for the building fund.

Last Saturday the annual examination of the scholars in the Commercial Travellers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children took place, in the presence of a considerable number of subscribers. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided and distributed the prizes.

The ensuing anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School will be held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next. Mr. Spencer Charrington is to preside. The school in Kennington-lane has for many years past maintained and educated 200 orphans, at a cost approaching £7000 per annum.

The annual Caledonian fancy-dress ball, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and Royal Scottish Hospital, took place at Willis's Rooms on Monday, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family.

A bazaar and miniature Tussaud Exhibition, held with the object of securing the purchase of a diocesan home, to be employed for the benefit and aid of young working women, at present rented at a large sum, was on Monday opened at Brixton-rise by the Duchess of Edinburgh, who was accompanied by the Duke and their children.

The sixth annual military tournament, in aid of the funds of the various army charities, was inaugurated last Saturday afternoon by a rehearsal of the effects at the Agricultural Hall. The actual tournament was opened on Monday by the Duke of Cambridge, the performances being repeated every day this week.

Madame Cellini's grand amateur concert in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. It was under the immediate patronage of the Queen and the Princess of Wales, and numerous members of the nobility kindly assisted as vocalists and instrumentalists.

The annual fête and visit of Festival Stewards took place at the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Wood-green, last Saturday, when the Lord Mayor attended to distribute the prizes to the boys who had distinguished themselves in recent examinations. The silver medal for good conduct was bestowed upon H. R. Hounslow, the Canonbury gold medal upon Frank Smith, and the silver watch and chain for general good conduct upon W. A. Sutton.

The foundation-stone of Mr. F. N. Charrington's new great Assembly Hall, in the East-End of London, will be laid next Saturday afternoon, July 4, by the Duchess of Westminster, accompanied by his Grace. The old hall, which had been opened nightly for nearly nine years, was only a temporary building, and altogether incapable of holding the thousands who sought admission. The new hall will hold 5000 persons, and will be the largest mission hall in London.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House in support of the Beaumont Trust Scheme for providing opportunities for rational amusement for the population of East London. The trustees have now secured nearly £40,000 of the £100,000 needed. The Lord Mayor presided, and the Prince of Wales moved the first resolution approving of the scheme, and urging the trustees to complete the purchase of the land and commence building. The Archbishop of Canterbury seconded the resolution, which was adopted. The Prince gave £100 to the fund.

Sir Robert Hart has been appointed her Majesty's Minister to China.

Messrs. Richard W. South and Fred Evered give their pleasant drawing-room entertainment every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

The death, in his eighty-seventh year, of Mr. Arthur Hill, formerly Head Master of Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, and one of the brothers of the late Sir Rowland Hill, should not pass unnoticed; their family has indeed rendered good service, in different ways, to social and national improvement. The funeral of Mr. Arthur Hill, at Highgate Cemetery, on Tuesday, was attended by many of his old pupils, as well as by relatives and other personal friends.

Novelties follow each other in quick succession at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's elegant entertainment, St. George's Hall. There will be an entire change of programme next Monday, the 29th inst. A new first part, entitled "A Pretty Bequest," is written by Malcolm Watson, the music being by Hamilton Clarke. This will be succeeded by a new musical sketch, by Corney Grain, entitled "The Eton v. Harrow," a sketch of the season. W. Herbert Gardner's "A Night in Wales" will conclude the programme.

Subscriptions are being received towards completing the endowment of a Child's Cot at the Convalescent Hospital, Cromwell House, Highgate, to the joint memory of Juliana Horatia Ewing and her mother, the late Mrs. Alfred Gatty, authoress of "Parables from Nature," &c. The first special cot in the Children's Hospital (49, Great Ormond-street) was established by Mrs. Gatty, the endowment of £1000 being collected by her from readers of "Aunt Judy's Magazine." She afterwards established a second cot, one being intended for the use of girls and the other of boys. Both of these cots are permanently endowed. But there is another at the Convalescent Hospital, Cromwell House, Highgate, dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Alfred Gatty, and towards this only £400 has yet been collected in the columns of "Aunt Judy's Magazine." The sum of £600 more is needed to complete the endowment, otherwise the cot will only last until the sum already given has been spent, instead of remaining, like the two cots at the Children's Hospital, so long as the Institution lasts. It has therefore been suggested that the £600 still wanting shall be collected from readers of Mrs. Ewing's books, and the cot "be re-dedicated to the memory of Mother and Daughter, both of whom were true lovers of children, and both of whom learned by their own sufferings the great value of such alleviations of pain as skillful and tender care can supply." Subscriptions may be sent to Miss Gatty, Villa Ponente, Taunton, or to the secretary of the Children's Hospital, 49, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, London.

LEADING MEMBERS OF THE LATE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT.

JUNE 27, 1885.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



LUCIEN DAVIS

Right Hon. J. G. CHAMBERLAIN.	T. THORNHILL (the Conservative Teller).	Lord HARTINGTON.	Right Hon. Sir W. V. HARCOURT.	Right Hon. A. J. MUNDELLA.	W. S. CAINE.	Right Hon. W. E. FORSTER.	O. S. PARNELL.
L. L. DILLWYN.	Right Hon. G. O. TREVELYAN.	Lord E. FITZMAURICE.	Right Hon. H. C. E. CHILDERS.	C. J. MONK.	Sir HENRY JAMES.	Sir WILFRED LAWSON.	HENRY LABOUCHERE.
Lord KENSINGTON (the Government Teller).	Sir T. BRASER.	JOSEPH COWEN.	Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT.	Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE.	HENRY BROADHURST.	SAMUEL MORLEY.	H. GLADSTONE.
						J. O'CONNOR POWER.	

THE DIVISION LOBBY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The members of the new Cabinet, whose Portraits fill two pages of this week's Paper, are the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Stafford Northcote (to be created Earl of Iddesleigh), First Lord of the Treasury; the Duke of Richmond, President of the Board of Trade; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary; Colonel Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies; Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary for India; Mr. W. H. Smith, Secretary for War; Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Viscount Cranbrook, Lord President of the Council; the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Privy Seal; Sir Hardinge Giffard (with a peerage), Lord Chancellor; Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General; Mr. Edward Stanhope, Vice-President of the Council; and Mr. E. Gibson (with a peerage), Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Marquis of Salisbury (the Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil) was born Feb. 3, 1830, and became heir to the title in 1868. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College in 1853; and is Chancellor for the University of Oxford, elected in 1869. Was M.P. for Stamford from 1853 to April 12, 1868. Was Secretary of State for India from 1866 to 1867, and from 1874 to 1878; and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1878 to 1880. His Lordship, with General Peel and Lord Carnarvon, withdrew from Lord Derby's Cabinet on March 2, 1867, on account of a difference of opinion on the Parliamentary Reform Bill. Was Special Ambassador at the Constantinople Conference of 1876; and with Lord Beaconsfield at the Berlin Congress of 1878. Lord Salisbury was then invested with the Order of the Garter, together with Lord Beaconsfield. Is a member of the Council on Education, also of the Council of King's College. For many years was chairman of the Middlesex Sessions. Married, in 1857, daughter of the late Hon. Baron Alderson, and has four sons and two daughters.

Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. (Lord Iddesleigh), was born Oct. 27, 1818, and succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy, in 1851. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford; graduated B.A., First Class in Classics, and Third Class in Mathematics in 1839, M.A. 1842, Hon. D.C.L. 1863. Was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone when Mr. Gladstone was President of the Board of Trade (1843-5), and in 1847 Legal Secretary to the Board of Trade. Sat in the House of Commons for Dudley from March, 1855, till April, 1857, for Stamford from July, 1858, till 1866, and since for North Devonshire. Was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from January till June, 1859; President of the Board of Trade from July, 1866, till March, 1867; Secretary of State for India from March, 1867, till December, 1868; Chancellor of the Exchequer from February, 1874, till April, 1880; and leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons from the elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the Peerage until the present time. Has served on several Commissions, and on the Joint High Commission whose labours resulted in the Treaty of Washington in 1871. Is a member of the Council on Education, and was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in 1883. Was created a Civil Companion of the Bath for his services as one of the Secretaries to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and is also a G.C.B. Married, in 1843, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Farrer, of Lincoln's Inn; his second son, Mr. H. S. Northcote, is M.P. for Exeter.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon (Charles Henry Gordon Lennox) was born Feb. 27, 1818; was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; is an hon. D.C.L., and Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen; is a retired Major in the Army, and was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington and to Viscount Hardinge; is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Banffshire, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. He succeeded his father in October, 1860. Previously, he sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for West Sussex from 1841. Was President of the Poor Law Board in 1859, President of the Board of Trade from 1867 to 1868, Leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords from 1874 to 1880, and Lord President of the Council from 1874 to 1880. He married, in 1843, the eldest daughter of Mr. Algernon Frederick Greville; his eldest son, the Earl of March, sits for West Sussex.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., was born Oct. 23, 1837, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; graduated B.A. in 1858 (First-Class in Law and in Modern History). Was returned for his present constituency, East Gloucestershire, in 1864. Was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from March till August, 1868. Under-Secretary for State for the Home Department from August to December, 1868, Chief Secretary for Ireland from February, 1874, till February, 1878, and Secretary of State for the Colonies from February, 1878, till April, 1880. Has been twice married; last, in 1874, to Lady Lucy Catherine, daughter of the third Earl Fortescue.

Sir Richard Assheton Cross, G.C.B., was born May 30, 1823, and was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1849, and made a Bench of his Inn 1876; for several years went the Northern Circuit. Sat for Preston from 1857 till 1862, and for South-West Lancashire from 1868 (when he defeated Mr. Gladstone) until the present time. Was Secretary of State for the Home Department from February, 1874, to April, 1880. Is an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; also a member of the Council on Education. He has compiled legal works, and is chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions. Married, in 1852, a daughter of the late Mr. T. Lyons, of Appleton Hall, Cheshire.

Colonel Frederick Arthur Stanley is younger brother and heir of the Earl of Derby. Born, Jan. 15, 1841; educated at Eton; entered the Grenadier Guards as Ensign and Lieutenant, April, 1858, became Lieutenant, Captain, and Adjutant, June, 1862, and retired 1865; is Colonel 3rd and 4th Battalion King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment). Sat for Preston from July, 1866, till November, 1868, since when he has represented North Lancashire. Was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty from August till November, 1868; Financial Secretary to the War Office from 1874 to 1877; Secretary to the Treasury from 1877 to 1878; and Secretary of State for War from 1878 to 1880. Married, in 1864, Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon.

The Right Hon. William Henry Smith is son of the founder of the firm of W. H. Smith and Son, railway-station news-agents and booksellers. He was born June 24, 1825, was educated at the Grammar School, Tavistock; and was created a D.C.L. at Oxford in 1879. Has sat for Westminster (which he unsuccessfully contested in July, 1865) since November, 1868, when he defeated John Stuart Mill. Was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from February, 1874, till August, 1877, and First Lord of the Admiralty from August, 1877, till March, 1880 (in succession to the late Mr. Ward Hunt). Was a representative of Westminster on the London School Board from 1870 to 1874; and is a member of the Council of King's College. Married, in 1858, a daughter of the late Mr. F. Dawes Danvers.

Lord Randolph Spencer Churchill is third son of the late Duke of Marlborough, and brother of the present Duke. Born

Feb. 13, 1849; so he is in his thirty-sixth year. Educated at Merton College, Oxford; graduated B.A. 1870, and M.A. 1872. First elected for Woodstock in February, 1874. At last general election the poll at Woodstock stood thus: Churchill, 512; Hall (L.), 452. The number of electors was 1129. Woodstock is disfranchised under the new Reform Act, and Lord Randolph will contest one of the divisions of Birmingham. He has never before held office. He married, in 1874, Jenny, daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, United States.

Lord George Hamilton, third son of the Duke of Abercorn, was born Dec. 17, 1845, and was educated at Harrow. Entered the Army in the Rifle Brigade 1864, and exchanged into the Coldstream Guards 1868. First elected for Middlesex in November, 1868, when he achieved a great Conservative victory. Was Under-Secretary of State for India from February, 1874, till April, 1878, and Vice-President of the Committee of Education from April, 1878, till April, 1880. Was a Charity Commissioner from May, 1878, till April, 1880. Married, in 1871, Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Harewood.

The Earl of Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, fourth Earl, was born June 24, 1831, and succeeded to the title on Dec. 9, 1849, during his minority. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as a First Class in Classics in 1852, and D.C.L. in 1859; he was nominated in 1859 High Steward of the University of Oxford. Was president of the Society of Antiquaries in 1878; is a pro-Grand Master of the Freemasons. Was Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1858 to 1859, and was Secretary for the Colonies from 1866 to 1867, and from 1874 to 1878. His Lordship resigned office twice on account of differences with his colleagues on matters of policy—in 1867 in relation to Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, and in 1878, upon the order to the Fleet to proceed through the Dardanelles. Been twice married; the present Countess of Carnarvon (married in 1878) is eldest daughter of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystone Castle, Cumberland.

The Earl of Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stewart Ryder, third Earl, was born Jan. 16, 1831, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was M.P. for Lichfield from 1856 to 1859, and for Liverpool (as Lord Sandon) from 1868 to 1882, when he succeeded to the title. Was Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from 1874 to 1878, and President of the Board of Trade from 1878 to 1880. Married, in 1861, Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of the second Marquis of Exeter.

Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, who will take a Peerage as Lord Chancellor, was born in 1825, and was educated at Merton College, Oxford; was called to the Bar in 1850, at the Inner Temple, went the South Wales circuit, and became Q.C. 1865; appointed chairman of the Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions 1873. Was first elected M.P. for Launceston in March, 1877; having unsuccessfully contested Cardiff (November, 1868, and February, 1874), Launceston (May, 1874), and Horsham (1876). Was Solicitor-General from November, 1875, when he received the honour of knighthood, till April, 1880.

Viscount Cranbrook, formerly Mr. Gathorne Hardy, was born Oct. 1, 1814, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford. Was called to the Bar 1840, and is a Bench of the Inner Temple. Sat in the House of Commons for Leominster from 1856 to 1865, and for the University of Oxford from July, 1865 (when he defeated Mr. Gladstone) till 1878. Has filled the offices of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1858-9; President of the Poor Law Board, 1866-7; Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1867-8; Secretary of War from 1874 to 1878; and Secretary of State for India from 1878 to 1880. Is a member of the Council on Education.

Lord John Manners is second son of the fifth Duke of Rutland, by Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the fifth Earl of Carlisle. Born at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, Dec. 13, 1818. Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Sat for Newark with Mr. Gladstone from 1841 till July, 1847; unsuccessfully contested Liverpool, 1847, and London, 1849; represented Colchester from February, 1850, till February, 1857; and sat for North Leicestershire since. Was First Commissioner of Works and Buildings from March to December, 1852, from March, 1858, till June, 1859, and (with a seat in the Cabinet) from July, 1866, till December, 1868; and Postmaster-General from February, 1874, till April, 1880, when he was created a G.C.B.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope is second son of the fifth Earl Stanhope. Born in 1840; educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford; elected a Fellow of All Saints' College 1862. Called to the Bar 1865, and went the Home Circuit. Has sat for Mid-Lincolnshire since Feb. 2, 1874. Secretary of the Board of Trade from November, 1875, till April, 1878; and Under-Secretary of State for India from April, 1878, till April, 1880. Is a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Married, in 1870, a niece of Lord Egerton of Tatton.

The Right Hon. Edward Gibson was born in 1837, in Dublin, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the first gold medal in History, English Literature, and Political Science. Called to the Bar in Ireland 1860, and in 1872 became a Q.C.; went the Leinster Circuit. Unsuccessfully contested Waterford, January, 1874; was elected for the University of Dublin, January, 1875; re-elected February, 1877, and April, 1880. Was Attorney-General for Ireland from February, 1877, till April, 1880.

The following Ministers, not in the Cabinet, have been appointed: Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., President of the Local Government Board; Sir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. D. Plunket, M.P., First Commissioner of Works; Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Holmes, M.P., Attorney-General for Ireland; Mr. Monroe, M.P., Solicitor-General for Ireland. There were rumours of other appointments, not yet verified, on Wednesday afternoon.

Our Portraits of the New Cabinet Ministers are from photographs taken by the following photographers: The Marquis of Salisbury, by Elliott and Fry; Sir Stafford Northcote, Elliott and Fry; the Duke of Richmond, by Lock and Whitfield; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, by A. Bassano; Sir Richard Cross, A. Bassano; Colonel Stanley, the London Stereoscopic Company; Lord Randolph Churchill, A. Bassano; Mr. W. H. Smith, Elliott and Fry; Lord George Hamilton, Fradelle; the Earl of Carnarvon, Stereoscopic Company; Viscount Cranbrook, by W. and D. Downey; Sir Hardinge Giffard, Elliott and Fry; Lord John Manners, A. Bassano; Mr. E. Gibson, A. Bassano; and Mr. E. Stanhope, R. Elingsby, of Lincoln.

The four-days' Lawn-Tennis Tournament at Leamington concluded yesterday week, when the Mayor, Alderman Flavel, presented the prizes to winners on the lawn of the Manor House Hotel, in the presence of a fashionable company.

At a meeting of the Bristol Bishopric Endowment Fund on Monday, it was stated that a friend, whose name was not to be mentioned, had offered to give £10,000, provided £20,000 are raised within two years.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Marquis of Salisbury was, perhaps, not unwise after all in taking a long breath before he definitively accepted the difficult task her Majesty intrusted to him on receiving the resignation of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. The noble Marquis, in parleying with the Ministers who displayed such alacrity in shuffling off the coil of responsibilities and difficulties they had accumulated in their five years of office, unmistakably gained time to marshal his ideas and choose his Ministers. From this point of view, not altogether wasted has been the interregnum during which Mr. Gladstone has filled an anomalous position, and was at last persuaded to promise a benevolently neutral attitude to the incoming Government.

It is true, the "marking-time" interval witnessed one error of judgment. When an exceptionally large gathering of the Lords met on Friday week to learn whether the Marquis of Salisbury had surmounted the difficulties in his way, his Lordship had only to say that the arrangements had not been concluded, but he seized the opportunity to spring a surprise on the House. He had suddenly detected an irregularity in the Redistribution Bill. He gravely and earnestly warned noble Lords, in the clear, ringing tones which might well be generally adopted, that this was the first time in history that, supposing the Redistribution Bill were passed, the Sovereign would be deprived of her Constitutional right to dissolve for some months—in point of fact till November next. His Lordship, alarmed by this supposititious infringement of the Constitution, prayed their Lordships to refrain from dealing with the Commons' amendments to the measure till Tuesday, to which date the House was adjourned after a division—but not before the Earl of Kimberley, speaking with unwonted force, had indulged in a rhetorical protest addressed more to the constituencies without the walls of the House of Lords than the noble assemblage within. As portending a threatened delay of a measure of just and rational representation the country has set its heart on securing, this ingenious but injudicious plea of the noble Marquis was as unwise, as a matter of Party tactics, as the disqualification of the county householders whose misfortune it has been to accept hospital relief. Each has given demagogues a strong argument to use in favour of a reconstitution of the House of Lords.

Tuesday saw the Ministerial crisis, happily, ended. The House of Lords was remarkably full. The Ministerial bench was still occupied by Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby, Lord Northbrook, Lord Rosebery, and one or two other ex-Ministers. But there was an overwhelming Conservative phalanx opposite, the front Opposition bench being thronged by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Cranbrook, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Cadogan, and other Conservative leaders, Lord Lathom holding genial converse with one or the other. The Prince of Wales occupied his usual seat on the front cross-bench. Conspicuous by his absence was the Marquis of Salisbury. He was away on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor. On his behalf, Earl Granville explaining that the noble Marquis had accepted office, moved the adjournment till Thursday. This was agreed to, after the Commons' amendments to the Redistribution Bill had been sanctioned, and the measure passed. The brilliant assemblage of Peers and Peersesses had really assisted at an important historic sitting; but the proceedings were actually tame in the extreme.

The brief sitting of the Commons on Tuesday passed off nearly as quietly. The goodly gathering of retiring Ministers on the front Opposition bench comprised Mr. Gladstone (with a white flower in his buttonhole), Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Childers, Lord R. Grosvenor, the Marquis of Hartington, and Sir Charles Dilke. Lord Randolph Churchill was absent from his accustomed seat at the corner of the front bench below the gangway, Sir H. Drummond-Wolff representing him. The front Opposition bench was saved from emptiness by the courteous Conservative "whips," Sir W. Hart-Dyke and Mr. Rowland Winn, by the Lord Mayor and Mr. Bourke. Mr. Gladstone, speaking literally by the book, for he held a Parliamentary handbook while he spoke, sonorously informed the crowded House that the Marquis of Salisbury was in the throes of Cabinet-making, and moved the adjournment till Wednesday afternoon at five, when the writs for the re-election of Ministers would be applied for. Neither Mr. Jesse Collings nor Mr. Henry Labouchere was wholly satisfied with the parting utterance of the Prime Minister (who was warmly cheered by a muster of Liberals assuredly strong enough to have voted Mr. Gladstone back to office had that course been desirable). But both were speedily reassured. Mr. Labouchere was informed by Mr. Gladstone that he had not bartered the liberty of debate in his communications with the incoming Prime Minister. Mr. Jesse Collings was relieved by the assurance that no agreement had been come to to pass over his Elections Medical Relief Bill. Hence the last sitting of the Gladstone Administration passed off smoothly—Mr. Bradlaugh being under the Peers' Gallery to smile a benediction, as he was present—very much present—at the commencement of the present Parliament.

Some of the familiar faces of the House of Commons are delineated in the large Drawing by Mr. Lucien Darwin, issued as a Supplement with the current Number of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. As it is pretty certain the places of many hon. members and right hon. gentlemen will know them no longer in the next Parliament, this pictorial record of several of the leading spirits of the late Liberal Government may be deemed of interest. The hardest workers of the talented band Mr. Gladstone surrounded himself with will be recognised in the Illustration. The Artist has given Mr. Gladstone himself a harder mouth than he has; but the late Prime Minister will be easily identified nevertheless in the central group, including also Mr. John Bright, and Mr. Childers, the financial authority whose Budget brought about the defeat of his Government. The likeness of Sir William Harcourt is good; and fairly faithful is the clearly-cut face of Mr. Chamberlain, who is likely to occupy a commanding position in the next Liberal Ministry. Pretty true to life also are the counterfeit presentments of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, another great Minister of the future, Sir Henry James, Mr. Forster, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Sir Thomas Brassey, and the Marquis of Hartington (as much as is shown of the noble Marquis, a very probable Prime Minister of the future), but his best friends would only know the figure of Mr. Labouchere after close study.

The Rugby School speeches and distribution of prizes took place last Saturday in the Townhall, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience.

At Nottingham on Monday, in the presence of many thousands of spectators, new colours were presented to the 4th Battalion Derbyshire Regiment. The colours were the gift of the Duchess of St. Albans.

The public dinner of the Statistical Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Criterion Restaurant, and was attended by a large number of distinguished British and foreign statisticians.

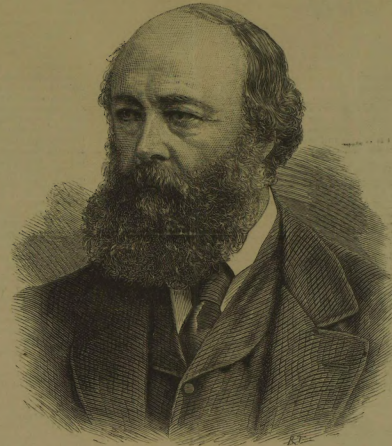
T H E N E W M I N I S T R Y .



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.
SECRETARY FOR INDIA.



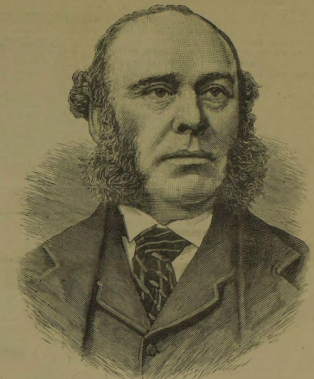
SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE (EARL OF IDDESLEIGH).
FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.
PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY.



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, BART., M.P.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.



THE RIGHT HON. W. H. SMITH, M.P.
SECRETARY FOR WAR.



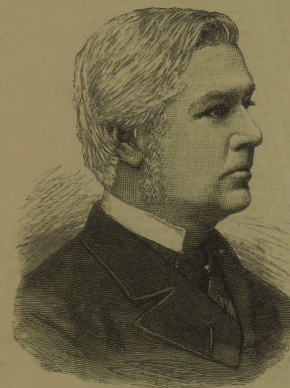
SIR RICHARD ASSETON CROSS, G.C.B., M.P.
HOME SECRETARY.



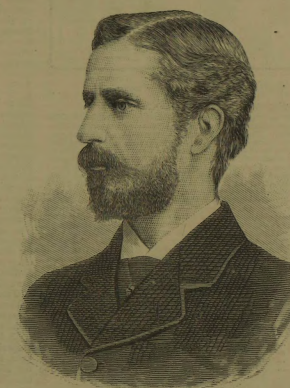
THE EARL OF HARROWBY.
LORD PRIVY SEAL.



VISCOUNT CRANBROOK.
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.



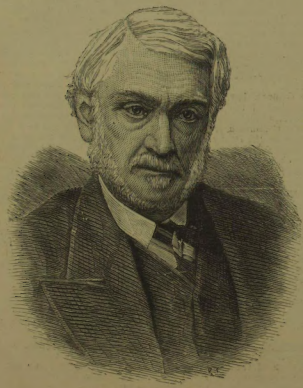
THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD GIBSON, Q.C., M.P.
LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.



LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.



THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD STANHOPE, M.P.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.



LORD JOHN MANNERS, M.P.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.



THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.



SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD, Q.C., M.P.
LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.



THE EARL OF CARNARVON.
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.



COLONEL FREDERICK A. STANLEY, M.P.
SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

LEAFY JUNE.

What so fair as a day in June? asks the poet; and, looking out at the wondrous expanse of verdure before us, we answer, "Nothing"; and feel very sure that there will be none bold enough to contradict us; for even those whose one idea of June is London and the Season have sufficient cause for agreeing with us, if they see nought save the park and the square-gardens around which their tents are pitched.

The wonderful foliage, unrippd by frost, and nurtured and cherished by the churlish tears of an angry May, has never looked better than it does at this moment; even the prosaic gardens aforementioned are beautiful with lilacs, red, pink, and white may, guelder roses, and the golden flash of the laburnums—"dropping wells of fire"; while every breeze that floats softly in through the white-curtained windows is laden with a thousand scents, all redolent of country lanes, and suggestive of anything save the treadmill of society, that is being so gallantly worked by its votaries in this the very loveliest month in the whole year; when Kensington Gardens, with its wealth of greenery, its song-birds, its occasional cuckoo, its silences only broken by the never-ceasing subtle murmur, like a distant ground-sea) and its shades, offers sufficient country, should they turn away from the streets for a little while, and endeavour to see for a moment what the "real country" must be looking like now the flower-girls' baskets are heaped with pinks and pale roses, and the days are long and sweet, and suggestive of cool river-shadows and rich grasses, in which the cattle stand knee-deep, motionless, save for an occasional flick of the tail when the flies are more than ordinarily troublesome and disturbing.

But not even in Kensington Gardens can we see all that leafy June means to those who are courageous enough to go for a while farther afield, eager to note for themselves what the earth is like a little way away from the haunts of men: where, bursting upon us like a revelation, the scene unfolds itself before us, and we comprehend in a moment how much we have forgotten since last we and June met face to face in a quiet corner of England.

Standing on a vantage-ground, we look absorbed and delighted, speechlessly and wonderingly, as we recognise that the whole wide common, where the south-west breeze is rollicking gaily, is one mass of brilliant, glittering gold—here a deeper saffron hue, where the gorse is blooming; there a pale amber, where the graceful broom hangs its drooping head as it contemplates the carpet of yellow flowers beneath it, caused by its blossoms falling and fading among buttercups and dandelions, all different shades of the same colour; while in a distant hollow the young oak foliage is a golden hue, too, contrasting forcibly and beautifully with the dense dark chestnut-trees, that appear almost black, so full are their leafy crowns with broad foliage trimmed here and there with great clusters of pink or white flowers, that are magnificent enough to be gathered to decorate my lady's chamber.

June is most certainly the time to notice how each tree that flowers—and indeed there are few, if any, that do not—has put out his claim to notice. The sycamore, with his broad indented foliage, has lighter-coloured "bunches of keys" hanging under the leaves; the nut-trees have their flowers; and of course all the world can see the chestnuts, and the beautiful hawthorn, which is like a dense sheet of snow or else a ruddy flush, suggestive of sunrise and broadening light in some distant garden in the country; while the copper beech shows his burnished foliage, relieving the eye, that may possibly be sated by the green-and-gold arrangements of colour that Dame Nature has provided for us. So few people ever see the country in June, that we are more than tempted to dilate on all they lose, to remind them of all they have never seen, most likely, since they were quite small children. Who walks now in the "walled garden," for example, which was the very El Dorado of one's young days? Yet few words will bring back the recollection of the gooseberry-trees, with their green and acrid fruit, bitten, with such sad results, to see if they were never going to become ripe again; of the bushes with the pale transparent tiny currants beginning to turn red; and with the gorgeous rows of blue and yellow and white iris, its occasional rose-tree, and its four old yellow-red and green walls, trimmed with lichens, crowned by self-sown snap-dragons and wall-flowers, and given over to slugs and snails, that "lay low" there until such time as those anxiously watched plums and peaches began to ripen, when they emerged from their seclusion and came down to demolish our hopes at one fell swoop;—or who recollects the first stolen joys of a day's fishing all alone, when the tiny creeping stream was one mass of glittering snowy crow's-foot, and the edge was hidden perilously by vast bunches of yellow marsh-marigolds, or king-cups, and by tall pale marguerites, and a hundred different sorts of grasses, brown or black and pale grey, in which the wind always whispered so mysteriously, and seemed to hint at evil consequences should our day of pleasure ever have to be accounted for to the higher powers?

Even among the roar and rush of London, a single note of a bird can conjure up a thousand pictures, all stored away in one's memory, and remind one of a thousand beauties one has forgotten; in a moment, we see the swifts darting and sweeping round the grey square tower of a church, shrieking in the way that obtains for them their nick-name of "screech-owls," and that prophesies a continuance of fine weather. We hear the corn-crake among the meadows, or a lark—poor caged minstrel!—in some upper window breaks his heart with singing in captivity, but gives us, at the same time, a reminder of days when we were as free as was his country prototype, and when June was nothing save a procession of pictures—a pageant expressly made for us by Summer's hand—by Summer herself, who could never do too much to amuse and delight us.

After all, with very little trouble, leafy June may become a reality to anyone. An hour, or less, in the train, and the silence and golden glories of the common may be the property of us all. Before we can realise that the streets are left behind, we are free among the flowers and the lovely trees; we can see whole rows of patient folk tending strawberries and flowers for our use to-morrow in London; or we can be quite alone, a chorus of thrushes and blackbirds to give us welcome, and the perfect, marvellous, indescribable wealth of June at our feet and around us, reminding us that, after all, there are few things so beautiful as our own English country-side at this the most lovely time of the year.

An enthusiastic welcome was given to Sir Peter Lumsden on Monday night at a large and distinguished gathering of the Royal Geographical Society, before whom he read an elaborate paper descriptive of the country north of Herat. He gave an interesting description of the geography of the Murghab Valley and the customs of its people; and quoted a singular account of two lakes of solid salt covered with an inch or two of water, over which Captain Yate and his party rode on horseback. The Marquis of Lorne presided; and amongst the speakers who took part in the discussion was M. Lessar. At the last meeting of the Zoological Society a letter was read from Sir Peter Lumsden giving details of the capture of two young snow leopards sent down from the Afghan frontier to Quetta, and intended for the society's collection.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

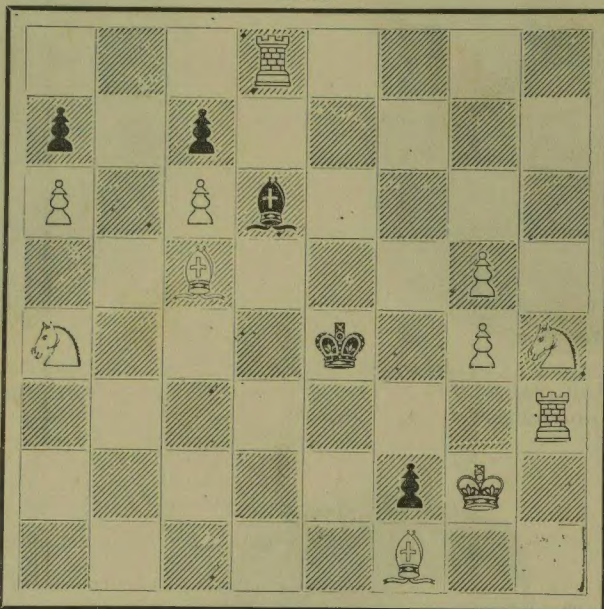
All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor. C. J. P.—The solution appears three weeks after the publication of the problem. The delay is a necessary concession to solvers resident abroad. H. G. B. (Ealing).—No. 2131 is correctly stated on the diagram. R. L. (Middle Temple).—Look at No. 2150 again. It cannot be solved in the way you propose. D. A. (Dublin).—Thanks for the promise of more. W. P. (West Hartlepool).—You appear to have misplaced the pieces in No. 2145. It is quite correct as printed. Q. E. D. (Brighton).—The first move is 1. B to K 3rd; but, as we stated some time ago, a White Knight is required at K square. W. B. (Stratford).—Thanks. It shall have early attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2137 received from John Flaxman (Warrnambool); of No. 2146 from Trial; of No. 2147 from F. E. Gibbins (Tins), Rev. John Wills (Barnstable, U.S.A.), E. J. Cobbett (Savage Club); of No. 2148 from F. E. Gibbins (Tins); of No. 2149 from E. L. G. C. J. P. (Ware), Hereward, W. Percy Hind, Lex. Trial, E. E. H. of No. 2150 from D. A. (Dublin), T. G. (Ware), F. West, Casino National de Jerez (Cadiz), Congo, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), F. E. Pott, Emile Fran. Winfield Cooper, William Davis, Hermit, J. K. (South Hampstead); of S. Loyd's Problem from An Old Lady (Paterson, U.S.A.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2151 received from D. A. (Dublin), Venator, E. Casella (Paris), Richard Murphy, J. Hall, J. K. (South Hampstead), C. Darragh, W. Biddle, D. W. Kell, Columbus, Otto Pruder (Ghent), S. Lowndes, F. Marshall, T. Sinclair, Aaron Harper, H. Lucas, R. L. Southwell, A. V. Scruton, F. Ferris, B. R. Wood, C. A. L. Bull, H. Wardell, Juniper Junior, G. S. Oldfield, L. Falcon (Antwerp), George J. Veale, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, G. W. Law, R. T. Kemp, J. Naylor, W. J. Rudman, N. S. Harris, John Hodgeson (Maidstone), L. Wyman, M. O'Halloran, James Pilkington, A. Wigmore, N. H. Muller, Hereward, Shadforth, A. C. Hunt, Lex. J. A. Schmucke, G. Huskisson, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), S. Bullen, C. Oswald, W. B. (Clifton), William Davis, G. S. Cox, Julia Short, C. W. Milcom, E. E. H. W. Hillier, E. Louden, F. F. Pott, Emile Fran. Joseph Ainsworth, Congo, F. West, Ben Nevis, C. J. P., R. H. Brooks, E. L. G. A. M. Colborne, W. Dewse, and Emme (Darlington).

PROBLEM No. 2153.
By D. ALLINGHAM (Dublin).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The management and the competitors are, alike, to be congratulated on the rapid and harmonious progress of the principal tourney of the first meeting of this association. The first meeting was, necessarily, a broken one, partly from the preliminary formalities of the inauguration and partly from the half-holiday on the occasion of the inaugural banquet; nevertheless, at the end of it the results of 54 of the 120 games to be played were recorded on the score sheet. Since our last report of the proceedings, the most notable incidents of the tourney are, Mr. Gunsberg's rush to the front, Mr. Bird's consequent retirement to the second place, and Mr. Donnisthorpe's defeat by Mr. Rumbold, of Bath. Mr. Gunsberg's success is the due reward of his correctness, steadiness, and ingenuity of play, and Mr. Bird's retirement is the consequence of his being unusually deficient in all these qualities on the day appointed for his battle with Mr. Gunsberg. We shall hope for that day only, for since then his course of success has been renewed and continued without interruption down to the time of writing. In Mr. Donnisthorpe's case we had a repetition of the Kieseritzky incident of the 1851 tourney, for he lost his Queen by a forked check from Mr. Rumbold's Knight, and thereafter had no resource save that last resource of philosophic minds—"resignation." Appended is the score of the competitors up to Monday night, the 22nd inst., and for a better understanding of it we remind our readers that each competitor has to play fifteen games in all, and that drawn games count half a point to each side.

GAMES.				GAMES.			
	Played.	Won.	Lost.		Played.	Won.	Lost.
Gunsberg	9	9	0	Loman	6	3½	2½
Bird	10	8½	1½	Wainwright	6	3½	2½
Donnisthorpe	10	6	4	Hewitt	6	3	3
Pollock	10	6	4	Reeves	6	3	3
MacDonnell	6	4½	1½	Rumbold	9	2	7
Guest	5	4	1	Mills	7	1½	5½
Mortimer	10	4	6	Mackeson	8	0½	7½
De Soyres	11	4	7	Rabson	7	0	7

The competition for the prizes presented by Lord Tennyson and Mr. Ruskin was commenced on Monday last, and a game in each tourney was scored by Mr. Pollock and Mr. Mortimer respectively.

The inaugural banquet was held at "Simpson's" on the 19th inst. Mr. F. H. Lewis presided on the occasion. He was supported by about thirty members of the association, including representatives of the "Federated Clubs." After the usual loyal toasts, there followed the "British Chess Association," proposed by Mr. J. I. Minchin and responded to by Mr. Hewitt; the "Chess Masters," coupled with the name of Mr. Bird; the "Federated Clubs," to which Mr. Ashton replied for the metropolitan, and Mr. Walton, of Birmingham, for the provincial clubs; Major Verney replied for the players of "Four-Handed Chess." Mr. Woodgate proposed the "Chess Press," coupled with the names of Messrs. Duffy, MacDonnell, Hoffer, and Gunsberg, for which compliment all four returned thanks. The remainder of the evening was devoted to conversation and music. Among the exponents of the latter was the popular tenor vocalist, Mr. Henry Walsham, who delighted the members by his rendering of "Annie Laurie" and other Scotch ballads.

We regret that owing to unusual pressure on our space we are obliged to defer the game to next week.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., is to be Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1886, having been selected by the Nationalists, who constitute two thirds of the members of the Corporation.

A remarkably comprehensive and cheap Illustrated Narrative of the War in the Soudan, entitled "Gordon and the Mahdi," has been published by Messrs. Vizetelly and Co. For one shilling is presented a profusely illustrated history of the Soudan, from the period of its conquest by Mehemet Ali to the assassination of the heroic defender of Khartoum. The hundred engravings comprise the most interesting War Illustrations that have appeared in this Journal, a clear Map of the Soudan, portraits of the Mahdi, the late General Gordon, Hicks Pasha, General Sir Herbert Stewart, Colonel Burnaby, General Earle, Colonel Stewart, Mr. Cameron, and Ismail Pasha, in the return of whom as Khedive to Cairo is held out hope of the future pacification of Egypt and the Soudan. Regarded simply as a panorama of War in the desert land in which so many brave Englishmen have found a grave, and which many millions of treasure have been sunk, "Gordon and the Mahdi" is likely to be a popular handbook. When it is added that the hundred and sixty richly embellished pages offer a carefully compiled story of General Gordon's first masterly administration of the Soudan as Governor-General, of his fight against the Slave-Trade, of the rise of the Mahdi, the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army, the sanguinary battles near Souakim, and the gallant but fruitless Nile Expedition of Lord Wolseley to rescue General Gordon, enough has been said to prove that this wonderfully good shilling's-worth should command a wide sale.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty on Saturday last entered the forty-ninth year of her reign, having ascended the Throne on June 20, 1837. Divine service was performed on Sunday morning in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Princess of Leiningen, and several members of her Majesty's household, in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, by the Very Rev. Randall Davidson, Dean of Windsor, who afterwards officiated in the private chapel at the castle at twelve o'clock. An official order has been issued for Court mourning until the 30th inst. for the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. The Princess of Leiningen took leave of her Majesty on Monday afternoon, and left the castle at four o'clock for Kensington Palace, on a visit to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out in the afternoon; and her Majesty drove to Frogmore on Tuesday morning with the Princess.

The marriage service at the wedding of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, which takes place on Thursday, July 23, at Whippingham church, will be read by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester. Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry, after their marriage, will stay for a time at Quarr Abbey, the residence of Lady Cochrane.

Last Saturday afternoon the Prince of Wales visited the Windsor Cavalry Barracks, and was present at a party given by the officers of the 2nd Life Guards at the close of the festivities of the Ascot week. The Prince and Princess, who have been staying at Easthampstead Park, Bracknell, Berks, during the Ascot race-week, left Windsor on Monday morning for London. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise, were present at a ball given by Lord and Lady Carrington at their residence in Whitehall in the evening. Prince Albert Victor, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, arrived at Marlborough House on the termination of his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge. It is announced that "the Rev. J. N. Dalton, C.M.G., who acted as governor to the Prince until the latter attained his majority, in January last, and who continued with him at Cambridge, has now, on the termination of his Royal Highness's University career, retired, after upwards of fourteen years' faithful service as tutor and governor." The Prince and Prince Albert Victor witnessed the opera "Lakmé," at the Gaiety Theatre, in the evening. The Prince, attended by Colonel Clarke, was present on Tuesday afternoon at a meeting at the Mansion House in aid of the Beaumont Trust Fund, and moved the first resolution. The Lord Mayor presided. His Royal Highness afterwards went to the House of Lords. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, dined with the French Ambassador and Madame Waddington at the Embassy, at Albert-gate.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, who opened a bazaar on Monday afternoon at Brixton-rise, left town in the evening for Germany, via Queenborough and Flushing. The Duke, who remains in town for the present, accompanied the Duchess to the railway terminus.

CITY ECHOES.

There has been no perceptible diminution in the amount of cash seeking employment, and rates to borrowers have continued extremely low, advances for short periods being obtained at the nominal figure of five shillings per cent annum, while for best three months' draughts the discount charges have been usually $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Several fresh loans have been launched, and others are looked for, but so far they have had practically no effect upon the value of money, and in the meantime more gold has been arriving from the Australian Colonies, while next month the supply of money will be largely increased by the dividends on Consols and on foreign loans. Stock Exchange business, however, does not appear to benefit much from this excessive cheapness of money, any prospect of increasing animation being for the time checked by the dead-lock in politics. First-class investment stocks have shown decided firmness, and a feature of interest has been the demand which has prevailed for Chinese loans. American railways are considerably higher, and arrangements to end the war of rates are talked of, but nothing definite has been done yet. Home railway dividend prospects are being estimated, and the conclusions are not encouraging.

A further falling off in the dividend is announced by the Imperial Ottoman Bank, 8 per cent being paid for the past year, compared with 10 per cent for 1883, and 15 for 1881 and for 1882. For the two years 1879 and 1880, 5 per cent per annum was distributed, while for the three preceding years the shareholders received nothing. For the second half of the year 1884 the Colonial Bank pays 10 per cent, or the same rate as for the first half of that year. For the year ended May last the Distillers' Company will pay 12½ per cent, compared with 14 for 1883-4. The Marine Insurance Company's dividend for the past year is maintained at £1 17s. 6d. per share.

Western Australia has succeeded in placing a 4 per cent loan for £525,000 on what may be called satisfactory terms, the whole being taken at an average rate of £98 2s. 6d. per cent, the tenders ranging from the minimum of £97 10s. to £101. Amongst the Australian colonies Western Australia has made about the least progress, although lately it has received a little more attention, the result has been that the loans have not always gone off satisfactorily. In July, 1883, tenders were invited for £254,000 in 4 per cent bonds, but only £100,000 was applied for, the minimum on that occasion being £96 10s. per cent. The remaining £154,000 was, however, successfully placed in March of last year at £97 1s. and above.

A Dominion of Canada loan for £4,000,000 in 4 per cent sterling bonds is before the public. Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. being authorised to receive tenders up to Monday next. The minimum price has been fixed at £99 per cent, and the principal is to be repaid in London within the year 1910 and 1935 upon the Government giving six months' notice. The money is required to meet the charges in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the granting of subsidies for railway purposes, and to provide for the construction of public works.

By a further payment of £2 10s., the dividend of the Australian Agricultural Company for the year 1884 is made up to £5 per share, which compares with £4 10s. for 1883, £2 3s. for 1882, and £1 12s. 6d. for 1881.

With the defeat of the Opposition amendment, another stage has been reached in regard to the resolutions before the Dominion Parliament for readjusting the relations between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The bill may now be regarded as safe.

T. S.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala reviewed the Metropolitan Engineer Volunteers last Saturday evening in Regent's Park, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators. The brigade numbered nearly 1000 officers and men. Besides the above-mentioned corps some 6000 men were out on Saturday evening for inspection or brigade drill.

GORDON'S JOURNALS AT KHARTOUM.

No publication has been awaited with more eager interest than this, which Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., of Paternoster-square, have lost no time in giving to the world since the manuscript materials, sent home by the British military authorities in the Soudan, were placed in the hands of General Gordon's family. The chosen editor was Mr. A. Egmont Hake, a nephew of General Gordon and a literary man of some experience, who had already produced acceptable memoirs of that romantic and illustrious career which will certainly be of classic celebrity among the British Worthies of every generation. Mr. Hake's last contribution, the second volume of "The Story of Chinese Gordon," published by Messrs. Remington and Co. since the lamented death of the hero was known, should by this time have found acceptance with a multitude of readers, as a truthful and spirited narrative of the events in the Soudan, concerning Gordon personally, from the destruction of Hicks Pasha's army in November, 1883, to the capture of Khartoum and the slaughter of its heroic defender, on Jan. 26 this year. It was known that Gordon had written a journal during the siege of Khartoum; but whether this would be permitted to see the light seemed for some time to be uncertain, and several questions were asked in Parliament about its disposal. Six volumes or parts of the Diary, kept by Gordon from Sept. 10 to Dec. 14, were sent by him from Khartoum to Metamneh, when his steam-boats went down, and were delivered on Jan. 22 to Sir Charles Wilson, then commanding the advanced British force after Sir Herbert Stewart was wounded. A preceding Diary, kept by Colonel J. D. Stewart from March 1 to Sept. 9, is unfortunately lost, or is now in the possession of the Mahdi, having been taken by the Arabs who murdered Stewart on Sept. 18 between Berber and Abou Hamed. Gordon's journal was sent to England by Lord Wolseley; and, having been examined by our Government, was handed over to Sir Henry Gordon, the writer's brother, who arranged with Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. for its publication. Sir Henry tells us, in one of the prefatory notes, that only six or seven pages, containing no matter of public interest, have been omitted; but it was General Gordon's express wish that his Diary should be "pruned down," and we perceive that some names of persons are left blank, though it is not difficult to guess who is meant in his censures of British Ministers, diplomatists, and other well-known official folk. We do not entirely agree with these censures; nor can we adopt, in every respect, the views of Mr. Egmont Hake, in his introductory chapter, with reference to the policy of our Government in the Soudan and its responsibility for all the acts and declarations of General Gordon. Mistakes were made, unhappily, on several occasions in the course of these affairs, but not altogether on the side of the British Government; and the future historian will judge more fairly and impartially than most of the contemporary speakers and writers have been able to do.

The Journal now printed, filling nearly four hundred pages (exclusive of lengthy documents in the appendices) is highly characteristic of Gordon, and abounds with his original comments and remarks, as well as with anecdotes and incidents of his situation at Khartoum. It begins on Sept. 10, the day when Colonel Stewart, with Mr. Frank Power and M. Herbin, left Khartoum for Berber, by steam-boat, on their way to Dongola. At that time, the Mahdi with his army was at Rahad, about two hundred miles from Khartoum. The city, in which there were 34,000 people, was blockaded and deprived of supplies by gathering bands of hostile tribes. Gordon says, "I do not call our enemy rebels, but Arabs; for it is a vexed question whether *we* are not rebels, seeing I hold the firman restoring the Soudan to its chiefs." He observes, further, "There is scarcely one great family of the Soudan, families who can trace their pedigree for five hundred years, who have not accepted Mahomet Achmet as Mahdi, to save their property." The people of Khartoum, he states, had every possible facility to leave the city, but they persisted in clinging to it. The problem to be solved was the safe removal of the Egyptian garrisons of Khartoum and Sennar, and of the refugees, not belonging to the country. It was for this purpose that Gordon determined to await the attack of the Mahdi at Khartoum, hoping to defeat him there, after which he thought the only way to deal with the country was "to let the Turks come in," or to send up Zebehr Pasha, giving him a subsidy of £100,000 a year. It is notorious that her Majesty's Government did not approve of either of these courses, but wished Gordon, if possible, to bring the garrisons away before the Mahdi could arrive near Khartoum. Gordon found that this was impossible, unless a British military expedition came up to Berber, in which case he would have endeavoured to send down the garrisons and refugees to that place. He had, in fact, no means of transport except on the river, and could not think of a march across the Desert. This we believe was his real difficulty, which was not understood in England during the summer and autumn months, when his communications with Government were cut off. At the same time, in the judgment of the best military authorities knowing the Soudan and its climate, a British expedition could not have been sent to Berber in summer. Hence the failure of the plans for the intended evacuation of the Soudan.

When General Gordon was informed of Lord Wolseley's expedition, he resented with great indignation, as was natural, the idea that it was sent for his own personal deliverance. He insists, over and over again, in this journal, that it should undertake the safe return of the garrisons and refugees. Not to execute this purpose, to which he felt pledged in honour, seems to him the "meanest and shabbiest" conduct, and he expresses the strongest contempt for everybody in office who does not think as he does. He forgets that the purpose was originally formed and announced when Government had been led, partly by his representations, to believe that the garrisons and refugees could easily be withdrawn in March or April, without the aid of a military expedition. Our Government had not intended, and had certainly never promised, to extend its efforts for their relief to the use of warlike means; it had not undertaken an unlimited and unconditional responsibility for their safety. But General Gordon, in a very chivalrous spirit, had personally assumed this responsibility, and he expected Ministers to find the means of fulfilling his pledges, which went far beyond the instructions he had received.

It is unnecessary here to quote the many severe and angry reflections in which this brave man relieved his vexed spirit during the painful crisis of affairs at Khartoum, when he had no care or thought of danger to himself. The Mahdi did not arrive to lay close siege to Khartoum until the middle of October, after which period the situation of Gordon became more threatening. He makes a note on the 13th of that month, "It is of course on the cards that Khartoum is taken under the nose of the expeditionary force, which will be just too late;" a prophecy too well verified by the result. But he had a garrison of more than eight thousand fighting men, twelve guns, eleven steamers, 21,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, and above two million rounds for the rifles, with store of grain and biscuit for several months; but very little money, except in paper. He expected the advanced force of the British army to reach Khartoum about the 15th of November; we know that

to have been impossible, and we believe that Lord Wolseley did not lose any time, but Gordon could not be aware of the difficulties of transport up the Nile with a large regular force. For his own part, he was longing to get out of the Soudan, to retire from the British service, and not to live in England, but to devote the remainder of his life to the work for which he had engaged on the Congo. His recommendation for the future settlement of the Soudan was either to transfer it to the Sultan of Turkey, with a subsidy of two millions sterling, or to appoint Zebehr Pasha as Governor, with half a million paid down and a large yearly allowance. "In both cases," he observes, "the slave trade will flourish." He was utterly opposed to establishing British rule in the Soudan, and equally to its continuing a province of Egypt; and, in the event of Khartoum being taken by the Mahdi, he thought it would be useless to retake it, or to waste life and money in carrying on the campaign. These were Gordon's deliberate opinions within three months of his death.

The final siege of the city does not appear to have been fairly begun until November, as the Mahdi was extremely slow in his operations. There had been much desultory fighting in the previous months, and nearly a thousand of the garrison, altogether, had been killed; but Khartoum had never been in immediate peril of capture by force. "We have had a truly wearisome time for 241 days," writes Gordon on Nov. 8; but he records again the same determination, "that I will not leave here until everyone who wants to go down is given the chance to do so." The first serious conflict with the Mahdi's proper army was on the 12th, when Gordon's steamers and forts were opposed to a large force of the enemy supported by artillery at Omdurman. He was led, by their style of fighting, to suspect that some of them were the former Egyptian regular troops captured in Kordofan and Darfur. The repeated engagements on the White Nile became a matter of anxiety, since the Mahdi's army, with his guns and shells, was very different from the mere horde of savages which had gathered in May on the other side of Khartoum. They had boats to cross the river, and Gordon became anxious for his little steamers, which now and then got aground. The daily narrative from this time has greater military interest, and the attempts to save Omdurman Fort, on the further bank of the Nile, the capture of which by the Mahdi proved ultimately fatal, continue to the latest date in the Journal. The Mahdi's army was estimated at 25,000 men, part of them regular troops, under skilled officers, of whom several were Europeans. General Gordon had now not so much leisure to write lengthy disquisitions on the conduct of Government, and on the inconsistency and irrationality of English public opinion, or to adorn his pages with caricature portraits of the diplomatic agents at Cairo. His great ability as a soldier, his amazing personal energy and industry, and his genius for command were now called into perpetual activity; and the last two months of the siege, by all accounts, witnessed marvellous efforts of defensive warfare.

It would appear, from all that we read in this Journal or that we have learnt elsewhere, likely enough that Gordon might have prolonged the defence successfully till the full relieving force under Lord Wolseley could have reached Khartoum, but for the treachery of his subordinate officers, and the disaffection of the black Soudanese troops. These were the best fighting soldiers of the garrison; the Cairo Bashi-bazouks, the Egyptian fellahs, and the Shaggiyeh Arabs being of a very cowardly temper. Gordon could not rely upon any of his officers after the departure of Colonel Stewart; he stood alone as an Englishman and Christian, the few remaining Europeans in Khartoum being persons from whom he could seek no assistance; and there was probably a conspiracy of fanatical Mohammedans to betray him, existing some weeks before the tragedy of Jan. 26. They might have readily compassed his assassination, if they had so resolved, without awaiting the treasonable compact with the Mahdi after the surrender of Omdurman; and it may be that this would have taken place at the approach of the British Army. Gordon himself was not suspicious of treachery among those under his command; but, even if he had been apprehensive of it, he might have had no means of guarding against it. To the latest date in his Journal, Dec. 14, there seems to have been very little direct mischief done in Khartoum by the incessant fire of the enemy; and the fortifications, if properly defended, could scarcely have been taken by assault. The rapid decrease of the store of food was by far the most alarming circumstance in Gordon's apparent position; and he writes on that day, "Now, mark this, if the expeditionary force does not come in ten days, the town may fall, and I have done my best for the honour of our country. Good-bye.—C. G. GORDON." He had not the slightest fear of death, on his own account, and he felt worried and disgusted with the miscarriage of his generous enterprise, and with the perverseness and baseness of many people he had had to deal with. Some of his judgments may appear to us mistaken, and his sentiments upon some occasions much overstrained; but his was a very peculiar mind. This volume will be perused with deep interest, and will probably draw forth renewed comment upon the topics which are fresh in public recollection; but it has not altered, in our own mind, the opinions already formed with regard to those transactions. The mission of General Gordon to Khartoum last year was ill-advised from its beginning, as neither he, nor the Ministers in London, nor the Ministers at Cairo, had a decided plan of action. It was left to his own discretion what he should do at Khartoum; but he was not entitled to make the Governments of Egypt and of Great Britain adopt his views with regard to external action on their part, the appointment of Zebehr, or the sending of troops to Berber, which had never been contemplated between Gordon and those authorities. The bitter reproaches cast upon eminent English officials for declining to put themselves entirely under Gordon's directions seem to be quite uncalled-for; he may or may not have been always in the right upon particular measures; but, in his general notions of the degree of authority with which he had been invested, Gordon was frequently much in the wrong. He was a real hero, nevertheless, whose memory will be cherished in the esteem of his countrymen and of mankind.

Mr. H. F. Frost gave a lecture on "Tristan and Isolde," last Tuesday evening, at 26, Leinster-gardens. Musical illustrations from the opera were excellently rendered by Mr. J. S. Shedlock on the pianoforte. The next meeting is fixed for July 17, when Miss Alma Murray will give a dramatic reading.

A thoughtful paper, by Dr. Jabez Hogg, in the current number of the *Journal of Science* reminds us of one favourite occupation Mr. Gladstone is not unlikely to resume when the time is ripe for his long-threatened retirement from the cares of Parliamentary life. In marshalling his reasons for declaring "Homer Colour-Blind," Dr. Hogg claims Mr. Gladstone among the Homeric authorities who support his theory. Will Mr. Gladstone be tempted to break fresh ground in this direction? Of high repute as an oculist, Dr. Hogg aptly improves the occasion in another publication, it may be stated, by showing in an article on "Colour-Blindness in the Mercantile Marine" how widespread is the ignorance of colours among those who would be sailors.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 23.

Although the date of the general elections has not yet been fixed, the campaign is already morally opened. Candidates are coming forward, programmes are being published, and public opinion is awakening to the importance of the struggle. The new system of voting by the *scrutin de liste*, instead of by isolated districts, will give results which none can foresee; it will give to the Republic the final consecration of the population, unhampered by official candidatures; or, as the Conservatives expect, it will give them such a proportion of representatives as will enable them to hope some day to overthrow the Republic. The *scrutin de liste* places the elections above merely local questions, nullifies local influence, and renders Governmental interference very difficult. Above all, it permits the scattered units of opinion to join and form a force. Whether in the large towns or in a department, the reactionaries can mass their votes; whereas, under the old system of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, the reactionaries, being in a minority generally in each separate district, had no chance whatever; their efforts were necessarily isolated, and of no avail. The forthcoming elections, whatever may be their material result, will have, therefore, a great moral result: they will enable public opinion to form a current and Conservative France, to separate itself distinctly from Republican France. For the first time, the Republic will really be submitted to a plébiscite.

How the electoral platform will finally present itself before the country, we cannot say beforehand. No group and no chief can circumscribe the field of battle, for the new system of voting will produce powerful currents of opinion which will pass over personal ambitions, coteries, coalitions, and party cries. The enfranchised universal suffrage will probably attach more importance to ideas than to persons. However, the programmes are being prepared on all sides by Conservatives, Bonapartists, Radicals. The most important programme yet published is that of the two most advanced groups of the Chamber—the Extreme Left and the Radical Left; and it is worth noticing that this document is severely criticised alike by the Moderate Republicans and the Irreconcilable Radicals: the former point out the vagueness of this transformed Radicalism; the latter, at the same time, scoff at its timidity, and look upon it as a manner of abdication. In short, the immediate result of this programme has been to diminish and isolate the Radical party.

Meanwhile, the Chamber has begun, with no little ferocity, the discussion of the Budget—that delicate subject which will give the Conservatives the much-coveted opportunity of revealing to the country the immensity of the financial deficit. The communication of the text of the peace with China, which has to be ratified by the Chamber, has also furnished an occasion for airing the question of colonial policy. Thus, during the present week two of the great points on which the elections will turn are brought before the Chamber and before the country.

The ceremony of the reception of M. Victor Duruy at the French Academy last Thursday derived a certain piquancy, from the fact that the Academician who received him beneath the dome of the Institute, Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, endeavoured to convert M. Duruy to Christianity. M. Duruy is a man, a writer, and a thinker of no mean order; as Minister under the Empire, he was a great reformer of public instruction in France; his history of Rome, from the foundation to the death of Theodosius, is a monument which the French can oppose to the work of Mommsen. Mgr. Perraud certainly admired all M. Duruy's qualities, but he found him guilty of too strong sympathies with paganism, of too sharp regrets of Roman civilisation, and of too severe criticism of the ascetic influence of Christianity. Thereupon the Bishop developed a whole theory of severe and dogmatic Roman Catholicism, and did his best to prove that M. Duruy was a great sinner. It is interesting to note that the whole press, with the exception of three or four ultramontane journals, sides with the pagan historian against his ascetic critic. We are living in a material age, and, consciously or unconsciously, the majority of the Latin Frenchmen are pagans at heart.

T. C.

A monument to Cardinal Mezzofanti, the celebrated linguist, was inaugurated last Saturday at the Church of St. Onofrio, Rome, where Tasso was buried. The Italian Cabinet have resigned, in consequence of the small majority obtained on the Estimates for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Portuguese Chamber has ratified the General Act adopted by the Berlin Conference and the Convention with the African National Association.

The Dutch Chamber has voted in favour of the maintenance of the public lottery. This will bear henceforth the name of "State Lottery," the King being opposed to it on principle, and not wishing to have it called any longer "Royal Lottery." It has hitherto yielded to the Government an annual profit of 490,000 fl.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and Princess Clémentine went, on the 18th inst., to Ostend for the summer.

On Sunday afternoon the Emperor William accorded a special audience to the retiring and incoming American Ministers, Mr. Kasson and Mr. Pendleton, who presented their letters of recall and credentials respectively. Count Herbert Bismarck was present for the first time as the representative of the Foreign Office.—In the evening the Emperor left Berlin for Ems, where he arrived on Monday morning, meeting an enthusiastic reception.—The Empress has accepted a copy of the Revised Bible from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was presented through the resident English chaplain, the Rev. Archibald White.—The funeral of the late Prince Frederick Charles took place on the 18th inst., at Potsdam, with much ceremony.

The Emperor of Austria-Hungary leaves Vienna to-day (Saturday) to spend a month at Ischl.—On the 20th inst. the Municipal Council of Vienna took formal possession of the beautiful new Townhall erected on the Ring.

The colossal statue of Liberty was yesterday week escorted by a grand procession of vessels of all kinds to the island in New York Harbour, where it is to be erected. The ceremonial presentation of the figure took place subsequently in the City Hall. Here a civic ceremony took place in the afternoon, the Mayor, Mr. Grace, delivering an address of welcome.

According to official reports, 3081 persons lost their lives by the earthquake shocks in Cashmere. Cattle and sheep also perished in large numbers, and 70,000 dwellings were destroyed.

The Victoria Parliament was opened at Melbourne on the 18th inst. by the Governor, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, who congratulated the Legislature upon the flourishing condition of the colony. The bills announced by his Excellency are of local interest only.—A grand demonstration was held in Sydney on the return of the Australian Contingent from the Soudan. The troops landed on Tuesday morning and were received by the Governor, who thanked them in the name of the Queen and the people of the colony for their services. Their action had practically established an Imperial federation.



LORD WOLSELEY INSPECTING THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT SOUAKIM.



A BENGAL LANCER.

Although no further active military operations are now proceeding in the neighbourhood of Souakim, and the remaining British garrison will confine its services to the defence of the town and seaport, the remembrance of the late campaign against Osman Digna, under the command of Sir Gerald Graham, is still fresh in the public mind. We therefore present a few of the last Sketches taken by our Special Artist, Mr. Walter Paget, shortly before his departure, including that of the review by Lord Wolseley of the Bengal Lancers, part of the Indian Contingent, outside the west redoubt at Souakim. The abortive project of the railway to be constructed from Souakim to Berber on the Nile will have cost a large sum of money; and the materials and plant, it is said, have been offered to the Government of Cyprus, as a free gift, for the proposed line to connect the port of Larnaca with Leukosia and the interior of that island. The natives of the Eastern Soudan may have learned an interesting lesson about the "resources of civilisation" from the brief opportunity that was

afforded them of seeing what a railway is like; and, when the train was running as far as Handoub, it was a sight which they naturally beheld with astonishment, and which must have given them some new ideas of the effect of European knowledge and skill. The contrast which our Artist has represented, in one of his Sketches, between the camel and the locomotive engine, as means of "the old transport" and "the new transport," could not fail to impress the minds of those ignorant people of the Desert with a sentiment of respect for the power of foreign nations; and, if it should incline them to seek an improvement of their own condition in the opening of their country to legitimate trade, the expense of this demonstration may not have been entirely thrown away in the future of the Soudan and of the African Arab race. A View of the Souakim terminus of the line, at Quarantine Island, with the tents occupied by the staff of the contractors, Messrs. Lucas and Aird, is included among these Illustrations.

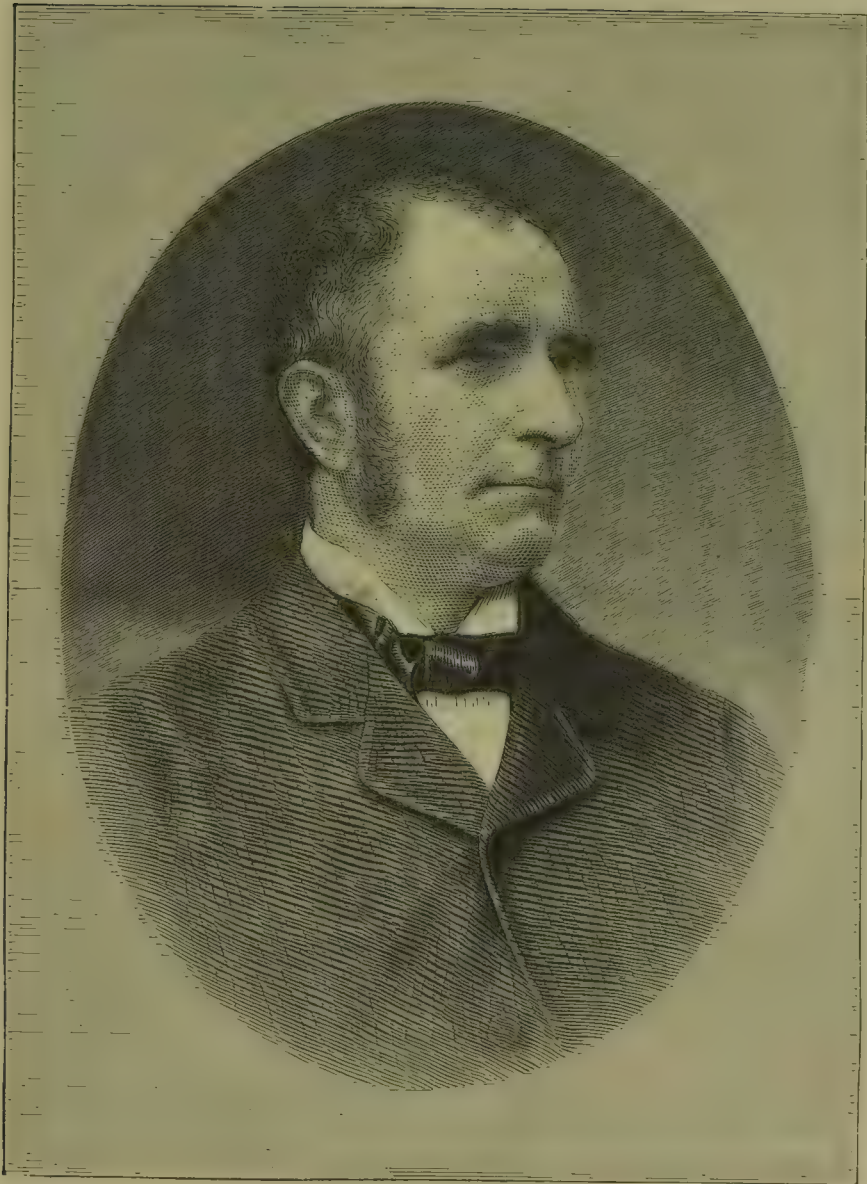


OLD AND NEW TRANSPORT AT HANDOUB.

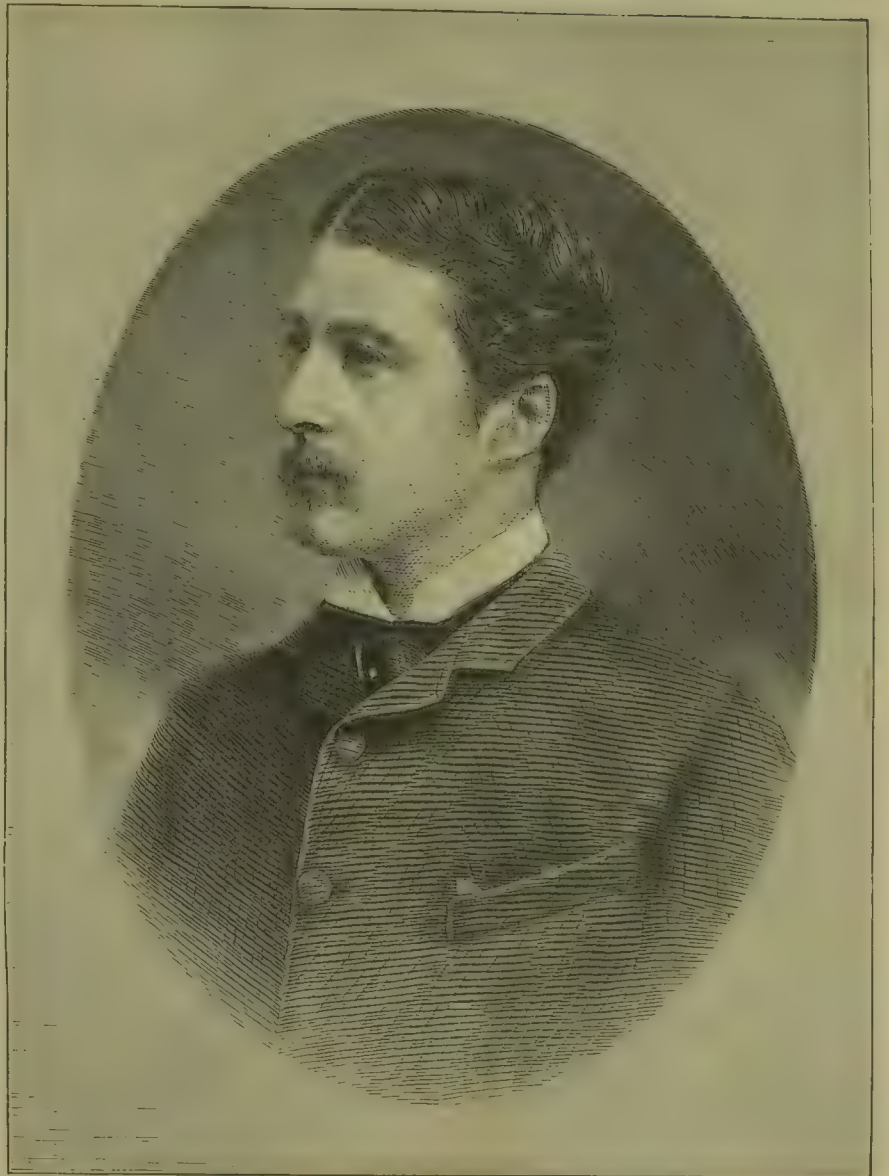


TERMINUS OF THE SOUAKIM AND BERBER RAILWAY AT QUARANTINE ISLAND.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WALTER PAGET.



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CHAIRMAN OF THE DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.



SIR EDWARD CECIL GUINNESS, BART., D.L.,
FORMERLY HIGH SHERIFF OF DUBLIN CITY.

T H E N E W I R I S H B A R O N E T S .



GATEWAY AT BALA MURCHAB.

SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

NEW IRISH BARONETS.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland in April was an event that will be remembered with much gratification by the Royal Family. As the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of Dublin, yielding to perverse and mistaken notions of Irish national spirit, refused to pay due respect to the gracious and illustrious visitors, the leading official representatives of Dublin society upon that occasion were found in Mr. Edward Guinness, once High Sheriff, and the Chairman of the Port and Docks Board, Mr. Richard Martin. These gentlemen, supported by the most respectable classes in Dublin and its neighbourhood, successfully exerted themselves to maintain the old Irish virtues of courtesy and hospitality, not to speak of loyalty; and the result was most agreeable to their Royal Highnesses, and to his Excellency Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Portraits of Sir Edward Guinness, Bart., who is a brother of Lord Ardilaun, and Sir Richard Martin, Bart., who has done much for the benefit of the port and trade of Dublin by the construction of the new docks, are presented in this Number of our Journal. We regret that the same rank of baronetcy has not been bestowed on another gentleman, Mr. E. J. Harland, the Mayor of Belfast, head of the great ship-building firm of Messrs. Harland and Wolff: the splendid festivities and the cordial welcome with which the Prince and Princess of Wales were greeted at Belfast, and the commercial importance of that city, deserved a better token of recognition than the knighthood offered to its chief magistrate, which Mr. Harland is said to have declined. A knighthood has also been conferred on Dr. Wycherley, High Sheriff of the county of Cork, and on Professor C. A. Cameron, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

The Portraits of Sir Richard Martin and of Sir Edward Guinness are from photographs by Werner and Son, of Dublin.

The little volume entitled *My Holiday: a Record in Pen and Pencil* (J. F. Shaw and Co.), is an entire novelty. It is intended as a companion for a holiday tour, and contains, first, a page set apart for an entry of the date of leaving and returning home, then a series of Japanese designs, forming backgrounds to frames intended for pencil or other sketches, or they will form suitable mounts for photographs illustrating places visited. For those who sketch in water colours, a few leaves of Whatman's drawing-paper are provided, and four pages are set apart for botanical notes. The second portion of the book consists of writing-paper for a diary, followed by a page for the autographs of friends who may have been met in travelling; and, lastly, on the cover and on the titlepage is a space for the "author's" name. As something quite new, the book is sure to recommend itself to those who are now planning their annual "outing," and as it will be a really useful adjunct to a tourist's baggage, it is well worth noting down among the "things wanted."

Amongst the untrodden by-paths of literature, Mr. Lawrence Hutton, the author of *Literary Landmarks of London* (T. Fisher Unwin), has hit upon one of uncommon interest. There is no more fascinating subject for investigation than the homes and haunts of the literary worthies with whose works we are familiar, and whose names have truly become "literary landmarks." Probably no city in the world is so full of such associations as London. Fleet-street alone would supply material for a volume, the very name conjuring up visions of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson; of Addison and Steele; of Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith. The author expressly states that he has not attempted anything in the nature of a biography, but has confined himself to supplying a guide to such localities as are associated with the lives of eminent literary men. This he has done with so much accuracy and completeness that his work may be safely recommended as a reliable authority on a most interesting subject.

The results of a journey from Italy to Japan have been garnered up in a small volume by Lord Ronald Gower, entitled *Notes of a Tour from Brindisi to Yokohama, 1883-4* (Kegan Paul and Co.). Externally, the book is of the slightest texture—it contains only eighty pages—but the writer seems to have

enjoyed the expedition, and in a measure his readers will enjoy it also. In India he notices how strangers are welcomed as old friends, and observes that it is worth while going there if only to see the best side of the English character. When at Ahmedabad he visits the old pleasure-palace of the Kings, and remarks that in point of splendour it realises all one's dreams of Eastern magnificence. From Jeypore an excursion was made to the palace of Ambar, the situation of which is "grand beyond words," while "days might be passed in merely going from one exquisite room into another of this fairy-like palace." At Delhi Lord Ronald took an Indian bath, which must be as painful as a surgical operation, the victim being twisted and turned, "now with one's feet over and behind one's head, and now with the operator dancing a war-dance on one's chest and back." Of course, when at Agra, the Taj-Mahal was inspected, and pronounced "absolute perfection," the common verdict of travellers; but the writer suggests that it is even too finished, too perfect. A week was spent at Government House, Calcutta, at the crisis of the Ilbert Bill affair. At a ball the traveller met Mr. Ilbert, and was surprised to see a comparatively youthful man with a pleasant expression and intellectual head; but what most struck him was the absence of good looks among the ladies. At Colombo, in company with Lord Rosebery, he visited Arabi, and who gave him the impression of having the welfare of his country at heart. What more the author has to say of Arabi, of Ceylon, and finally of Japan, has the advantage in this age of big books of being written in the briefest compass. No reader will be likely to complain that Lord Ronald Gower is tedious.

On the occasion of the centenary of the Baptist Chapel, Bow, on Sunday, the Lord Mayor, at the evening service, preached to a crowded congregation.

Saturday was Founder's Day at Dulwich College, and the occasion was celebrated much in the usual way, by "speeches" from pupils and glees and madrigals from the choir.

In consequence of information which her Majesty's Postmaster-General has received by telegraph from the Austrian Post Office, the extension of the money order system to Austria-Hungary, which was to have taken effect from July 1, has been postponed until Aug. 1.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair) the report was read by the honorary secretary, Captain Frank Petrie, showing that the number of home and foreign members had increased to upwards of eleven hundred. The institute's object, to promote scientific inquiry, and especially in cases where questions of science are held by those who advance them to be subversive of religion, is aided by scientific men, whether in its ranks or not. The address was delivered by Dr. J. Leslie Porter, President of Queen's College, Belfast, the subject being "Egypt: Historical and Geographical." Among the speakers were Sir H. Barkly and Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, who gave an important account of the progress of physical science during the past quarter of a century; and, reviewing the results, specially noted that as scientific truth developed, so had men to give up the idea that there was any opposition between the Book of Nature and the Book of Revelation, both of which had the same source.

Shortly after nine o'clock on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., one of the most disastrous colliery explosions of recent years occurred in the Clifton Hall Colliery, Pendlebury, near Manchester. There were at the time 349 men and boys engaged in the three chief seams. From two of these workings almost all the men escaped, though many sustained injuries; but in the third 147 men were entombed. Mr. Knowles, one of the proprietors of the colliery, stated on Monday to the meeting of the Manchester Relief Committee that 180 lives were lost in the disaster, and that 85 widows, 279 children, and 36 other persons are left destitute. The necessary relief will absorb the Colliery Club fund of £10,800, and £15,000 more is required to be raised. Sir Henry Ponsonby telegraphed to Mr. Ellis Lever, of Bowdon, expressing her Majesty's deep regret at the disaster. The Lord Mayor receives contributions at the Mansion House and forwards them to Manchester, where the Mayor has opened a relief fund.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Sir Peter Lumsden's lecture to the Royal Geographical Society, last Monday evening, on the country of the Murghab, the Kushk, and the Heri-Rud, north of Herat, recalled many of the descriptive notices of that topography which accompanied the Sketches of our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, during his sojourn there with the Afghan Boundary Commission. Bala Murghab, the place where they abode in camp from the middle of December to February, has already been made tolerably familiar to the readers of the *Illustrated London News*. We present one more illustration, that of an old gateway, belonging to the period when Bala Murghab was a Turkish town of some importance on the road from Herat to Maimana and Balkh, in one direction, or to Bokhara in another. The British Commission is now encamped near Herat, and is being consulted by the Ameer's Government about the fortifications of that city.

Intelligence has been received at Simla that the Russian telegraph line has been completed to Sarakhsh.

Miss Jennie Young gives a concert-lecture on the potter's art this (Saturday) afternoon at Steinway Hall.

The Bishop of Lincoln has reopened the ancient parish church at Somerby, near Brigg, after restoration from plans by Mr. M. Townsend, of Peterborough. This is the first re-opening ceremony conducted by the Bishop since his elevation to the see.

Earl Spencer left Dublin for London on Monday evening. The new flag adopted by the Dublin Corporation was hoisted at the City Hall on Monday. It is green with a yellow harp, and at the corner next the staff, are the three castles on a blue ground. The colour of the old flag was blue.

Six steamers arrived at Liverpool during the past week with live stock and fresh meat on board from American and Canadian ports; the total imports being 1323 cattle, 6007 quarters of beef, and 615 carcasses of mutton, showing a large decrease in comparison with the arrivals of the preceding week.

A concert of vocal and instrumental music was given last Saturday afternoon at the Albert Palace, in aid of the funds of the Fawcett Memorial Committee, by artists and a select choir from the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood. The Skinners' Company have contributed fifty guineas, and the Fishmongers' Company twenty guineas, to this fund.

Sir James McGarel-Hogg, entertaining members of the Metropolitan Board of Works last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms, announced that the new street from Oxford-street to Piccadilly-circus would be opened before the end of the year, and that the new thoroughfare to be formed between Charing-cross and Tottenham-court-road would be one of the hand-somest in the Metropolis.

In the case brought by Baron Henry De Worms, M.P., against Mr. Hughes for libel, the Queen's Bench jury on Tuesday returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £500 damages, with costs. They also found for the plaintiff on a counter-claim. In another case, the proprietors of a newspaper which had published the libel apologised, and agreed to pay nominal damages.

In London 2375 births and 1284 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 266, and the deaths 164, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 21 from smallpox, 95 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 6 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 24 from diarrhoea and dysentery, 3 from cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had declined from 305 to 231 in the four preceding weeks, further fell last week to 196, and were 46 below the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 56 deaths; 44 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 17 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 10 from drowning, and 6 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Eleven cases of suicide were registered.

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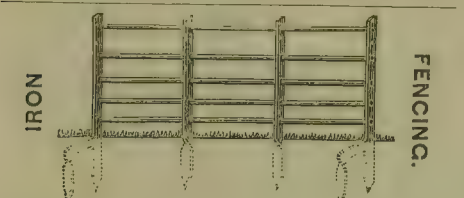
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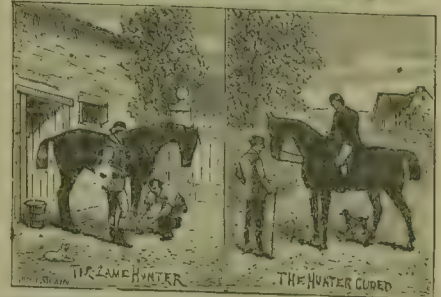
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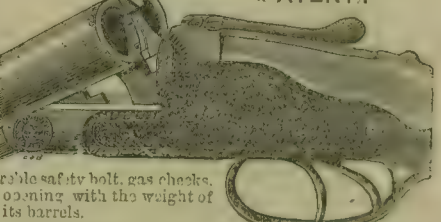
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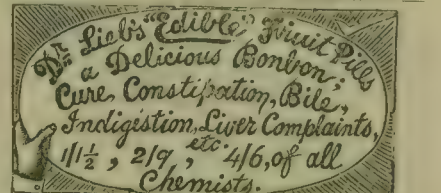


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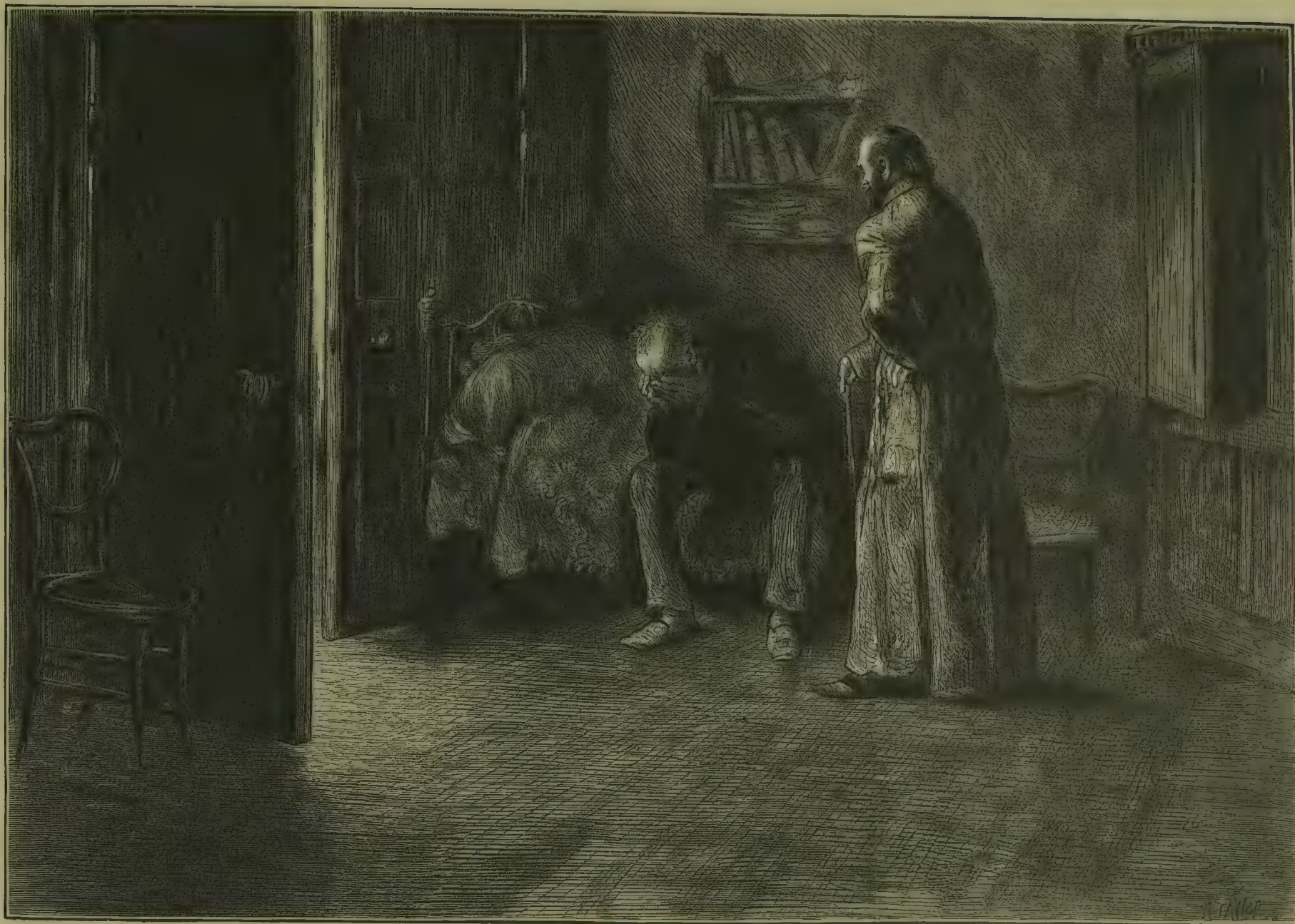
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Heriot was off the sofa and after him in a moment. He found the man sitting in the dark, with his face buried in his hands, and sobbing like a baby.

ADRIAN VIDAL.

BY W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MDLLE. DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &C.

CHAPTER XLIV.

A LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Heriot had an old and faithful servant who had been with him since his college days, had accompanied him in all his wanderings, had nursed him through many illnesses, and had ended by becoming his friend and to some extent also his confidant. A few hours after Adrian had left him he sent for this man and said: "Sit down here, Graves, beside me; I want to have a talk with you."

"Better let me get you to bed, Sir," answered Graves, after scrutinising his master's face. "You've had about enough talking for one day, if you aint had too much. That there Mr. Vidal, he comes here and he sets and he sets just as if you was made of cast iron. I was very near knocking at the door and sending of him away this afternoon, I can tell you."

"Come, now, Graves, you can't accuse him of having given me too much of his company lately."

"No; that he aint!" growled Graves, who was not particularly devoted to his master's friend. "He don't trouble himself so much as to inquire at the door for weeks together, and when he do come there's no getting rid of him. He's tired you out, that's plain enough to see. Now, if you please, Sir, you'll just go to bed and let me read you to sleep. Here's the evening paper just come in with a leading article that would send you off beautiful in five minutes."

"I have no doubt it would, if anything would; but I don't want to go to sleep just yet. Sit down, as I tell you, and don't irritate me. The doctor particularly said that I was not to be irritated. How old are you, Graves?"

"Let me see," murmured Graves. "Forty-six—forty-eight—yes, Sir, I'm as near eight-and-forty as it makes no difference."

"Are you really? Well, now, don't you think that at eight and forty it is about time for a young fellow to begin to contemplate marriage?"

"No, Sir," answered Graves, with a decisive shake of his head. "I don't. I know what married servants is, and I hope I know my duty to my employer. No incumbrances for me, thank you."

"But what about your duty to Mrs. Anderson? How long is it that you have been keeping company with her? Twenty years?"

"Scarcely so much, I think, Sir; but that don't make no odds. She knows I aint one to change. She don't want to go running off to church at once, like a housemaid who's afraid of her sweetheart giving her the slip; and if she did, want would have to be her master. I've told her often enough that I'm not going to leave you so long as you need me. 'And,' says I, 'if that don't suit you, mum, why, you're welcome to look elsewhere.'"

"That was rather ungallant of you, Graves. Poor Mrs. Anderson may be excused for being a little impatient after such a number of years, and I am glad to think that her patience won't be tried much longer. My time is nearly up, Graves."

"It aint nothing of the sort, Sir."

"Graves, I thought you had more sense. I am at the point of death, and you know it. That is why I want you to tell me what you will do after I am gone."

"I aint going to speak about no such thing, Sir—nor yet think about it," returned the man, doggedly.

"My dear old friend, do you suppose I don't know that you will be sorry to lose me? But we must part, you see; it can't be helped; and I should like to have some idea of what your future is to be. Do you think of lodgings, for instance?"

"Well, Sir," answered Graves, reluctantly, "Mrs. Anderson, she have spoke of it; but my own notion was occasional waiting. It aint wealth; but it's a small certainty, and it don't entail no risk. Now, I've known a great number of men as has left service and taken to letting lodgings; but I never knowed one yet as had capital enough to start clear. What with the crushing rent you have to pay in Mayfair or Belgravia—for it aint much good to go anywhere else—and what with the cost of furnishing, you're a lucky man if you ever manage to pay off your debts; that's my experience."

"Yes; but of course you know that I shall leave you something. Don't protest: I am sure that you have never wished that I should die: only you must, in common prudence, have counted upon coming into some additional capital at my death. And what I wanted to say to you was that I have had you put down in my will for a sufficient sum to pay for furniture and to give you a small income, but not quite sufficient to keep you in idleness. A man without an occupation is a miserable man, Graves."

"There's no doubt of it, Sir."

"Do you remember how, in Spain and Italy, and all those southern countries, we used to watch the people sitting for hours together in the sun doing nothing; and how we used to wonder what they were thinking of all the time?"

"They was thinking of no good, Sir, that you may depend," answered Graves. "A pack of cut-throat villains, the whole lot of 'em—Italians, Spaniards, and Greeks, there aint a pin to choose. When they aint thinking of a murder or a robbery, it's long odds that they're thinking about nothing at all."

"Well," said Heriot, smiling, "I dare say they often contrive to have no thoughts. They have raised laziness to the level of a fine art; they are satisfied to exist, and don't know what boredom is. It isn't so with us northern people. We have no sun, worth speaking of, to sit in; and we must be doing something, or else we lose our spirits and our health. I have never been fit to follow an occupation myself; but I have very frequently felt the want of one. In spite of books and friends, and such interests as I could create for myself, I haven't always been able to fill up the hours; and I shouldn't feel that I was doing any man a kindness by making him altogether independent of work."

"I don't think you would, Sir."

"Yet, when one has a good deal of money to leave, and only a few people to leave it to, one is a little puzzled. You see, there is a certain class of persons who would work all the better, perhaps, if their daily bread didn't actually depend upon it. Artists, for instance, and—and authors. If a man is in a hurry to get his job done and be paid, he can't give as much time as

he ought to detail and finish; and therefore I think that, to enable him to show himself at his best, one should try to place him out of the reach of money worries. Don't you see what I mean?"

"Maybe I do, Sir; but there's some authors as isn't fit to be trusted with much money, in my opinion. Some authors would do a deal better if the money was settled on their wives—and tied up tight too."

"That idea has occurred to me: but I have seen some objections to it. The question, after all, is rather one of amount than of mode of bequest. Now, tell me honestly, Graves—because there may be time for me to alter my will yet—what should you say was a satisfactory sum, neither too much nor too little, for a man in your position to inherit?"

Graves looked distressed. "If you please, Sir, I'd rather not name a figure. I hope it'll be many a long day before I inherit anything from you, and I believe I've saved enough to keep my head above water without any legacies."

"Yes; but you wouldn't gratify Mrs. Anderson by taking lodgings unless you had rather more capital, and I don't fancy the occasional waiting business for you. This isn't a subject about which you need feel the slightest delicacy; for what doesn't go to you and to one or two other persons after my death will go to charities. Would £5000 be enough, do you think?"

"Too much, Sir, by half."

"I shouldn't like to make it less. One must allow a margin for contingencies; and it is possible, though I hope it isn't at all likely, that your lodgings might turn out a failure. So that is what you will get, Graves—that and a few trifles that I thought you might like to have as reminders of an old friend. And now about the other bequests. What would be your notion of the proper income for a literary gentleman who had better not be too rich and certainly ought not to be poor?"

"In addition to what he has got already, do you mean?"

Heriot nodded.

"Five or six hundred a year, Sir," replied Graves, without the least hesitation.

"What! for a married man who may have a large family? I thought you would have put it at quite double that amount. To tell you the truth, I have made it rather more than double, and I am not sure that I haven't been stingy."

Graves shook his head. "I should have liked to have seen it settled on the lady, Sir," said he.

"Be satisfied, then," returned Heriot, laughing; "half of it is settled on the lady. My old friend, Mrs. Irvine, will come into a round sum—you won't object to that, I suppose—and then there is that Children's Hospital that Mrs. Vidal is interested in; I thought she would be glad that it should be remembered. All the rest goes to different charities. There! I've altered my will I don't know how often, and I've given no end of bother to the lawyers; but I doubt whether I shall bother them again. Graves, you have known me a long time; you knew me before I was an invalid; you have been with me since I began to suffer, all those years ago, and you have seen me in pain and out of spirits and out of temper?"

"Never!" burst out Graves, suddenly. "Never seed you out of temper once, I'll swear!"

"Haven't you?" said Heriot, considering. "Perhaps not—perhaps I haven't shown it in the ordinary way. And now tell me, do you think that, upon the whole, I have borne it all like a man?"

Something prevented Graves from answering at once; but presently he said, in a gruff voice, "Yes; you've bore it like a man."

"Well, do you know, Graves, that is what I think myself. I hope it isn't arrogant. A soldier, you know, who has been through several campaigns and hasn't shirked death or wounds is entitled to call himself a brave man. You may say that he has no business to brag, because he has only done his duty, and he would have been a very despicable being if he had run away; still, I think it must sometimes be a satisfaction to him to be able to say to himself, 'Anyhow, I am not a coward.' That is the way that I look at my life. I haven't been a coward; though I have often enough felt afraid. Lately I have felt more afraid than I used; the machine is worn out, you see."

He was silent for a minute or two, and then added, "Mr. and Mrs. Vidal will be here to-morrow afternoon; you must tell them that I don't feel well enough to see them. I shall never see them again. After keeping up for so long, it would not do to run the risk of breaking down at the finish and giving them a painful recollection of me, and I feel as if I were losing hold of myself. Well, I think I'll go to bed now, Graves."

Graves got up, without replying, and began to bustle about; but all of a sudden he stopped in the midst of his preparations, stood still for a moment, and then hurried off into the adjoining room, where he had slept during his master's illness, slamming the door behind him.

Heriot was off the sofa and after him in a moment. He found the man sitting in the dark, with his face buried in his hands, and sobbing like a baby.

"Why, Graves, what's the matter? What an old fool you are!" he exclaimed, laughing, though his own voice was a little unsteady. "You musn't do this sort of thing, you know. Didn't you hear the doctor say that I was to be spared all agitation?"

"What do you go to upset me for, then?" returned the other, angrily. "You've no regard for a man's feelings. Now, you won't find me making a fool of myself like this again; so I tell you. And you'll just please let me get you to bed, Sir, and stop talking. It's enough to give anyone an illness to go on like you've been doing to-night."

Graves continued to grumble under his breath until his master was between the sheets, when he reverted to the leading article which he had recommended before as a soporific, and proposed to begin reading it aloud. But Heriot answered that he thought he could get to sleep without that.

"Good-night, Graves," he said, holding out his wasted hand. "I'm sorry that I distressed you just now; but I couldn't help it. It had to be said some time. And, Graves, if the pain comes on in the night and you hear me call out, you'll come in at once with the medicine, won't you?"

Graves nodded. "You shan't have to wait, Sir. But you'll have a quiet night, please God. Your eyes looks heavy, and I think you're going to sleep well."

And so it proved. Several times after this Graves returned, and was reassured by the sound of slow and regular breathing. Then, being a light sleeper, and knowing that the slightest sound would awaken him, he lay down and took a few hours of rest. He was not disturbed; but when, with the first glimmer of dawn, he stole on tiptoe into his master's room, there was nothing but stillness and emptiness there. Upon the bed, as if in slumber, lay what had once been called Heriot; but the real Heriot, having faithfully performed the task allotted to him in this world of pain and weariness, had received his message of recall during the night, and, silently responding to it, had passed away to the land where all things are forgotten.

CHAPTER XLV.

NEW LEAVES.

It was on a sunny, hazy afternoon in the autumn that Adrian and Clare wandered out to the headland overlooking Polruth Bay, where one of them had been wont to sit in days gone by, and amuse herself with dreams which time had only in part fulfilled. As she sat down in the old place now, she seemed to see before her a future less romantic, perhaps, but more assured and more peaceful. She had lived and learnt, and had gained something and lost something by that process, as all must. The events of the past two years had changed her both outwardly and inwardly more than they had changed her husband, who had stretched himself upon the turf at her feet, and was unrolling one of a number of architectural drawings which he had brought with him. This paper, labelled "South Elevation," he spread out and secured by placing stones on its four corners, and then—

"Just look here a moment, will you, Clare?" he said. "You see, here's the front door, with the dining-room windows on one side and the library on the other. He calls it south; but I've been over the ground, and it isn't south a bit; it's as nearly as possible south-west. Now the question is whether, when there's a gale (which, I suppose, will be about every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during the winter) we shall be able to use our front door at all without having all our teeth blown down our throats."

"When there is a gale we will use the back door," answered Clare; "but it is a great mistake to imagine that there are more gales in Cornwall than anywhere else. If it does happen to blow, it blows rather hard, that is all. And during the winter the front door will be locked, because we shall be in London."

"Shall we indeed? And where are we going to live in London, if it isn't an impertinent question?"

"In our own house, of course. Adrian, did you really suppose that I contemplated planting you down in Cornwall for the rest of your days?"

"My dear girl, wealthy as we are, I don't think we can quite afford to have two houses, and if it is a question between Cornwall and London, I give my vote for Cornwall without hesitation."

"Then I give mine for London. It would not make me at all happy to have my own way in everything. This house is only being built to please me, and I should never enjoy living in it if I felt the whole time that I was keeping you away from your friends and your club and all the amusements that you are accustomed to. You know you hate the country."

"That is just where you are mistaken, my dear. I love the country. I suppose no man ever was more sick of a place than I am of London, and I decided to have a house hereabout, because I happen to prefer Cornwall to any other county in England. As for this particular house, I take it that it is being built, not to please either you or me, but to please your mother, who in an evil hour fell in with 'the most promising young architect you ever saw,' and of course had to find some employment for him, since nobody else seemed to

be disposed to give him any. As far as I can judge, there is considerably more promise than performance about him. If he ever carries out his fell designs, we shall find ourselves the proud possessors of the ugliest and most incommensurable dwelling in England. I have been studying his features, which seem to express a happy combination of knavery and stupidity; and I have been wondering whether it might not be worth while to pay him a certain sum in advance, upon the chance of his bolting off with the money and never being heard of again."

Clare laughed. "Considering that you are his employer," she remarked, "I should think you might venture to dismiss him without tempting him to rob you. Are you going to let your wife and your mother-in-law reduce you to a state of slavery? Georgina thinks that is your only chance. Did I tell you that I had a letter from her this morning? She assures me that since her marriage she has become more than ever convinced that either the husband or the wife should be a benevolent despot, and that the one whose will is strongest should always be placed in command."

"Oh, indeed. And has she discovered that De Wynt's strength of will is phenomenal?"

"So she says; and as she has no doubt at all about my will being stronger than yours, she concludes that you must be made to obey, or else we shall both suffer for it. Her view is—But after all, I don't think I will repeat her view to you," said Clare, with a slight laugh.

But Adrian lifted his handsome young face, upon which care had left no faintest indication of its passage, and looked up at his wife, smiling. "Let us hear her view," he said. "It is always amusing and sometimes profitable to be told what other people think of us."

"What she thinks is not amusing," answered Clare, who had grown grave. "She says that we are not suited to one another, and that you will never understand me, nor I you. It isn't true, though. You don't think it is true, do you, Adrian?"

"My dear Clare, do you believe that one human being ever did completely understand another? As to our not being suited to each other, surely we may be allowed to be the best judges of that. I remember poor old Heriot saying the same thing to me once. It was long ago—before we were married."

"Did he?" asked Clare, a look of pain coming over her face. "But he changed his mind afterwards—I am sure he did. I often wish that he could see us now. And yet, I don't know—it seems rather cruel that we should be happy, and that we should be making plans and discussing what we shall do with his money, and seeming to forget him—though we don't really forget. I wonder whether he would have approved of our establishing ourselves down here. I wonder what he thought our future would be."

The secret which Heriot had kept so long and so well had been duly divulged to Clare, in accordance with his wish; but it had hardly affected her so painfully as it would have done had she realised its full meaning. Heriot, during his lifetime, had never seemed to her to be a man who could love or be loved in that particular way, nor could she feel that his love for her had been anything more than what he himself had called it—a dream. Perhaps the uppermost feeling in her mind was one of thankfulness that she had not been told sooner; and it is not improbable that Heriot may have foreseen that this would be so.

Adrian, who was pulling up tufts of the sweet-smelling herbage and crushing them between his fingers, did not answer for a minute or two. He had felt Heriot's death more, perhaps, than Clare had done; he certainly missed his friend more than she did; but he hated all painful topics, and could not speak about them without an effort.

"That queer fellow, Graves, gave me an account of a long talk that he had with his master the last evening that they were together," he remarked, presently. "The man told it very well; I could fancy that I heard poor old Heriot's voice. His wish seems to have been that we should be well enough off to be independent, but that I should not fancy myself too rich to work. Well, I have no thought of giving up work; only I shan't write any more novels."

"Oh, Adrian, why not? Not because the last one didn't succeed quite so well as the one before?"

"That wouldn't be a bad reason. One ends by finding out what one can do and what one can't. I might go on writing novels indefinitely, and by taking pains I might, I think, always manage to attract a certain number of readers; but no amount of pains would ever lift me into the front rank of novelists. I have the descriptive faculty, but I haven't the creative; and that is like saying of a painter that he is an excellent copyist. You can make a living by copying; it's a vocation like another; but I can't conceive anyone adopting it unless with a view to making a living. Now, I am not obliged to work for my living any more. We have what I suppose may be called a comfortable competence, and I think I am entitled to take up a kind of employment which may never bring me in any money at all, and which, at all events, can't do so for a considerable time."

"What kind of employment do you mean?" asked Clare, wonderingly.

"I am going to write a history. Don't open your eyes at me; it isn't such a wild piece of presumption as it sounds. Do you know why there are comparatively few historians? Why, simply because very few literary men can afford to wait an indefinite time for payment. What, after all, are the qualifications of an historian? Accuracy and diligence, to begin with. Everybody can be accurate and diligent if he will. After that, he should have a pleasant style, he should be able to sift the grain from the chaff, and he should know how to put life into the personages whom he describes. Now, between ourselves, and as nobody is listening to us, I don't mind saying candidly that I believe I possess these gifts in some measure. I may not be a Gibbon or a Macaulay—"

"I don't see why you should not be," interrupted Clare; and indeed she spoke with perfect sincerity.

"But, without aiming quite so high as that, one may perhaps earn a little credit for oneself and spend a few years very pleasantly in erecting a monument which may or may not prove more perennial than bronze. I've decided upon my subject; I mean to take the period of the First Empire. I shall not call it a life of Napoleon, though of course his will be the central figure; but just think of the list of his contemporaries! Pitt, Fox, Wellington, Talleyrand, Goethe, Madame de Staël—there's no end to them. And then the materials that one has to work upon! One's great difficulty will be the boiling of them down. Now, I know what you are going to say; it isn't new ground. But what of that? The history of such a period is always new; no one writer can exhaust all that there is to be said about it. Besides, I haven't any very formidable rivals. The 'Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire' is a tolerably well-known book; but how many English people have read it, do you suppose?"

"I have not," answered Clare.

"You will have it to read now," Adrian said, laughing. "For years to come, your days will be passed among the dead. I shall get you to take notes for me, and to write from dictation, and to do a hundred other disagreeable things, and

every now and then we shall have to go up to London to consult authorities. That will be better fun than having a house there, won't it? Of course, too, we shall have to visit Paris at intervals—not to speak of Italy and Spain and every battlefield from Waterloo to the Boudino. Do you know, Clare, I believe we shall be inconsolable when this great work is completed."

Clare allowed herself to be gained by her husband's enthusiasm. New horizons opened out before her as he talked on; she saw herself becoming his companion, his helpmate, and his friend, and acknowledged to herself that such a life was at least more useful and dignified than the existence of perpetual love-making, which she had once longed for and still regretted a little. She was beginning, "I wouldn't change places with any woman living now," when her sentence was interrupted by the sudden appearance of her mother, who was seen hurrying up the slope in a state of much agitation and breathlessness.

"Oh, here you are!" panted Mrs. Irvine; "I have been looking for you everywhere to tell you of a most painful thing that has happened. I have just heard that that wretched young man has been arrested at Bodmin on a charge of embezzlement. Is it not too heartrending?"

"I have no doubt that I should feel it to be so," answered Adrian, to whom this appeal seemed to be addressed, "if I knew who the wretched young man was. Can it be—but no; that would be too good to be true. It isn't our friend the architect?"

Mrs. Irvine nodded solemnly. "It is, indeed; and I feel that I shall never be able to believe in the honesty of any distressed person again."

"Oh, yes, you will," said Adrian, encouragingly. "I will venture to predict that the very next distressed person who turns up will command your full confidence. Only I do trust that no more casual architects will appear in these parts until Clare and I have got a roof over our heads."

"You need have no fear," replied Mrs. Irvine, who had taken her son-in-law's arm, and was leading him down towards the village. "If a hundred architects were to come and beg me to find employment for them, I should tell them that they might as well talk to one of their own stone walls as to me. I have been taken in too often. Do you remember how poor dear Mr. Heriot used to laugh at me about the people whom I had tried to befriend and who had turned out badly? I always maintained that I had been exceptionally unlucky in my experiences; but I am beginning to see that there are more rogues than honest folk in the world. I shall turn over a new leaf now and subscribe to the Charity Organisation Society."

"We are all going to turn over new leaves," Adrian remarked. "You are going to give up indiscriminate charity; Mr. Irvine is going to give up enriching the curiosity-dealers; Georgina is going to give up savage life; and Clare and I are going to give up writing novels and frequenting fashionable society and—other things which it is unnecessary to specify. I wonder whether all of us, or any of us, will keep our resolutions?"

And then, as Mrs. Irvine, who had paused to exchange greetings with an ancient mariner, was evidently not attending to him, he turned to his wife and said, "What do you think, Clare?"

"Perhaps, if we keep the resolutions that you didn't mention, it will be sufficient," she answered.

THE END.

NEW TALE BY MR. BUCHANAN.

In our next Number, being the first of a New Volume, will be commenced an Original Tale, entitled THE MASTER OF THE MINE, by ROBERT BUCHANAN, to be continued weekly until completed.

A BOUT WITH THE GLOVES.

In the duels of chivalry, we are told, the glove was sometimes made the gage of conflict; and a lady might even give her own glove as a prize to be fought for between two rival suitors. Fighting with the gloves, as practised among pugilists, has quite a different purpose; the fists being so attired, and the gloves being so prudently padded, that a boxing-match may take place, and the most vigorous blows may be exchanged, without much peril of disfiguring and painful bruises. This combat of the young dogs, shown in our Artist's Drawing, in its use or misuse of the glove reminds us more of the former custom of human duellists, as the glove is what they are just now fighting for, though any other small article of apparel, which they could tear to pieces, might serve as well to invite their sportive contention. A third dog, sitting as umpire, gravely overlooks the proceeding, which may not, however, be approved by the master of these animals, the owner of the gloves and boots, when he views the mischievous result of the struggle.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has been appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Butt Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth.

The Earl of Lindsay has been elected a representative Peer of Scotland, in room of the late Earl of Selkirk.

Mr. Alfred Tristram Lawrence, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Windsor.

Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P. for North Norfolk, has been appointed a Public Works Loan Commissioner.

Lady John Manners opened a handsome new coffee-tavern at Leicester last week, in presence of a large company. The house, which is the twelfth in Leicester, cost over £10,000.

A new shelter for cabmen, the gift of Miss Paris, which is stationed opposite St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, was opened last week by Mr. F. A. Bevan.

The College of Physicians have appointed a committee to superintend the reproduction in autotype of the original manuscript notes of William Harvey's lectures, delivered in the Royal College of Physicians, in and after 1616, and has guaranteed the cost of one hundred copies. A printed transcript will be furnished with each page of the autotype—the bad handwriting, the curious phraseology, and the abbreviations used by the great physiologist rendering some interpretation necessary. These lectures contain the first suggestions of Harvey's discovery of the circulation, so that this manuscript may be regarded as the most interesting monument of English natural science. The number of copies to be produced will be limited to 500. Messrs. Churchill have liberally undertaken to publish the work without the usual commission, as soon as 350 copies are subscribed for. At least 200 more subscribers are required before the work can be put in hand. Any communications on the subject may be addressed to Dr. E. H. Sieveking, of 17, Manchester-square, London; or to Messrs. Churchill, 11, New Burlington-street, London. The cost of each copy, including the transcript, and bound, will be £2 2s. to subscribers, and £2 12s. 6d. after publication.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM MILMAN, BART.

Sir William Milman, third Baronet, of Levaton, in the county of Devon, died at Tenby, on the 17th inst., in his seventy-second year. He was second son of Sir William George Milman, second Baronet, by Elizabeth Hurry, his wife, only daughter of Mr. Robert Alderson, Recorder of Ipswich, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Aug. 21, 1857 (his elder brother, Francis, having died *vita patris*). He was educated at Westminster, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1837. In 1841 he was called to the Bar, and joined the Oxford circuit. He married, Oct. 26, 1841, Matilda Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Pretyman, Rector of Sherington, Bucks, and leaves three surviving sons and four surviving daughters. The eldest son, now Sir Francis John Milman, late Royal Artillery, was born in 1842, and married, in 1870, Katherine Grace, second daughter of Mr. Stephen C. Moore, of Barne, in the county of Tipperary, by whom he has issue.



SIR RICHARD GETHIN, BART.

Sir Richard Gethin, seventh Baronet, late of Percy Mount, in the county of Sligo, died on the 11th inst., in his sixty-first year. He was eldest son of Captain Richard Gethin, eldest son of Sir Percy Gethin, sixth Baronet; and (his father having died *r.p.* in 1835) he succeeded to the baronetcy at his grandfather's decease, Oct. 10, 1837. The Gethins of Gethinsgrott were of Welsh ancestry. The baronetcy was conferred, Aug. 1, 1665, on Sir Richard Gethin, of Gethinsgrott, M.P. for Limavady. The Baronet whose death we record held commissions, successively, in the 20th Foot, the 1st Dragoon Guards, and the 83rd Regiment. In 1856 he served as Captain in the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean War. He married, June 25, 1846, Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. George Weller Poley, of Boxted Hall, Suffolk (which marriage was dissolved in 1862). The only surviving son, now Sir Richard Charles Percy Gethin, eighth Baronet, barrister-at-law, was born Nov. 30, 1847, and married, June 5, 1876, Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick Edward Burton Scott, of Cloughton, Cheshire, by whom he has issue.



GENERAL CONWAY.

General Thomas Sydenham Conway, C.B., died at his residence, Bury-street, St. James's, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at the age of seventy-five. He entered the Army in February, 1828, and served throughout the operations in Scinde; commanded the Light Company at the defence of the Residency at Hyderabad; and was present at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, for which he had a medal. He also served in the Malhatta war. He became Major in 1843, in which year he was made a Companion of the Bath, and attained the rank of General in July, 1881.

MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER FANE.

Major-General Walter Fane, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, died at Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, on the 16th inst., aged fifty-seven. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Edward Fane, Prebendary of Lincoln, and grandson of Thomas, eighth Earl of Westmoreland, entered the Army in 1845, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1879. He served in the Punjab Irregular Cavalry 1849 to 1857, and in 1859 participated in the pursuit and capture of Tantia Topee in Central India; subsequently raised a regiment of Irregular Cavalry for service in China, and commanded Fane's Horse in the engagement at Sinho and at the capture of Peking. In requital he received the Companionship of the Bath. He married, Aug. 4, 1879, Agnes, daughter of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart.

MR. MACKIE, M.P.

Mr. Robert Bownas Mackie, F.S.A., J.P., of St. John's House, Wakefield, M.P. for that town, died on the 18th inst. He was born in 1829, the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert J. Mackie, of St. John's, and was educated at Wesley College, Sheffield. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Robert Mackie and Co., corn merchants, of Wakefield. That borough he unsuccessfully contested in 1874, but was returned, in the Liberal interest, in 1880. He married, in 1852, Fanny, daughter of the late Mr. William Shaw, of Stanley Hall, and became a widower in 1853. His brother, Colonel Edward Alexander Mackie, J.P., of Manor House, Heath, is Honorary Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion King's Own Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regiment.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Professor Fleeming Jenkin, Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh, unexpectedly, on the 12th inst., from blood-poisoning, after undergoing a surgical operation of a trivial kind.

The Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, recently in Paris. He was formerly editor of the *Eclectic Review*, and author of a biography of Wordsworth, a life of the Rev. Dr. Binney, and of other popular works.

The Venerable Henry Fearon, M.A., B.D., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, Rector of Loughborough, and formerly for twenty-one years Archdeacon of Leicester, on the 12th inst., in his eighty-third year.

Mr. James Moncrieff Arnott, of Chapel, in the county of Fife, aged ninety-one. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843, and had been Surgeon in Ordinary to H.R.H. the late Prince Consort.

The Rev. Frederick Rouch, Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and Vicar of Littlebourne, one of the oldest beneficed clergymen of the Church of England. He was born towards the close of the last century and graduated at Oxford in 1820.

Mr. Xavier De Castanos Royns Havel, of Donant, in the county of Pembroke, at Glenafon, near Haverfordwest, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-six. He was son of the late Mr. Jonathan Haworth Peel, of Cottesmere, who was nephew of Sir Robert Peel, the first Baronet.

General William Clarke Francis Gosling, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, on the 14th inst., in his sixty-third year. He entered the Army in 1840, and attained the rank of General in 1883. He was in the Crimean campaign; and in 1858 served with General Whitelock's field force in Bundelcund.

Colonel William Gerard Byron, 2nd Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps, at his residence in York-street, Portman-square, aged forty-eight. Colonel Byron was de-cended from a younger son of the fourth Lord Byron; he entered the Army in 1855, was present at the siege of Lucknow, served in the Afghan war, and accompanied Sir F. Roberts to Candahar.

Admiral John Lort Stokes, at his residence, Scotchwell, in the county of Pembroke, on the 11th inst. He was born in 1812, and entered the Royal Navy in 1824. In 1846 he attained the rank of Captain, and was appointed to the command of the *Acheron*; he became Rear-Admiral in 1861, Vice-Admiral (retired) 1871, and Admiral in 1876.

Rev. Augustus Sutton, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, Rector and Patron of West Tolf, Norfolk, at his

residence, on the 10th inst. He was born June 18, 1825, the fifth son of Sir Richard Sutton, second Baronet, of Norwood Park; was admitted to priest's orders in 1848, and married, in 1851, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. John Carter, of Northwold, Norfolk, by whom he leaves issue.

The Rev. William Wyndham Malet, for forty years Vicar of Ardeley, Stevenage, Herts, on the 12th inst., at the Vicarage, aged eighty-two, third son of Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart., and first cousin of Sir Henry Baldwin Malet, Ambassador at Berlin. Originally on the Bombay establishment of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, he was ordained in 1836. He published several works.

In the Obituary Notice of Mr. Charles Fieschi Heneage, in a recent issue, it was omitted to be stated that he married secondly, in 1872, Campbell Macaulay Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Greig, who survives him.

THE WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS.

The entire breadth of the Pacific Ocean is a hundred and fifty degrees of longitude: and two thirds of its space, to the south-east of Asia and to the east of Australia, is dotted with hundreds of islands, of which there are more than seventy distinct groups. If the geographical region of islands be taken to embrace the Malay Archipelago, beginning from the west at Sumatra, and ending at the Marquesas, or at Pitcairn Island, it embraces more than one-third of the main circumference of the globe within the south tropical zone. Different portions of this vast region, in the Pacific, have received the geographical names of Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia, while Australia, Papua or New Guinea, and the islands of New Zealand, are of too great size and importance to be confounded with the world of smaller islands. The Fiji Islands, situated directly north of New Zealand, just within the 180th degree of latitude, mark the dividing line between the western and eastern series of archipelagos; the former being those of Melanesia and Micronesia, including the Pellew Islands, the Caroline Islands, the Ladrone Islands, the Marshall and Gilbert Islands north of the Equator; and south of the Equator, New Britain and New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands, the Solomon Islands, the Santa Cruz, Banks's, New Hebrides, and Loyalty Islands, with New Caledonia. The name Melanesia has been given to these last-mentioned island groups, collectively, on account of the black colour of the native people, who are also woolly-haired, and belong to an entirely different race from the Polynesians of the Samoa and Tonga Islands, and all those farther to the east, and from the Maories of New Zealand. But this remark does not apply to all the islanders of Micronesia, north of the Equator, where the inhabitants of the Pellew, Caroline, Marshall, and Gilbert Islands show a considerable admixture either of Malay, or of some race akin to the Maori, and to the Hawaiians of the Sandwich Islands, with the Negroid type of Melanesian humanity. The same is observed on the eastern coast of New Guinea.

The westernmost group is the Pellew Islands, distant only six hundred miles from the Philippines. A century ago the amiable disposition of the native race was much lauded in England, as exemplified in the person of Prince Le Boo, son of King Abba Thulle, when that youth, who died here, was brought among us by Captain Wilson, of the *Antelope*, who visited the Pellew Islands in 1783. One of our Illustrations shows the front of a wooden house, with its decorative carvings, which are very elaborate, like those of the Maori chiefs in New Zealand. The Pellew islanders have a strict and complicated social code, and a privileged aristocracy who must not be addressed in the language of the common people, but in a special language used at the Court. The Caroline Islands, which are scattered over a space of more than two thousand miles, are mostly formed by circular reefs of coral, surrounding lagoons, probably craters at the summit of submarine volcanoes, which are called "atolls"; but some of the islands, such as Yap, are large and rocky. They produce the bread-fruit tree, sweet potato, cocoa-nut, plantain, sugar-cane, and several other articles of food, besides the useful bamboo. The people, who are mostly of the brown Polynesian race, tattoo themselves, and wear ornaments of shell or flowers stuck in the holes they pierce in their noses and ears; they are much addicted to chewing betel. One extraordinary thing among them is the use of large round slabs of stone, with a hole made in the centre, as a substitute for money; this cumbrous currency, which is shown in two of our Illustrations, might perhaps be trundled or rolled from buyer to seller, but could not be carried in the purse, and nobody would fear to have his pocket picked by stealth. The aggregate population of the Caroline Islands does not exceed thirty thousand, and there are about ten thousand in the Marshall Islands, speaking a different language. The Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands are much more thickly peopled, and rely on fishing mainly for their support. The most valuable article of vegetable food here is the fruit of the pandanus; there are no native quadrupeds on these islands except the goats, pigs, dogs, and cats that have been introduced by European visitors. We present also a view of the coast of Blanche Bay, in the larger island of New Britain, which has, with New Ireland, recently been annexed to the German Empire. These two islands, close to the north-eastern shore of New Guinea, are of limestone rock formation, and almost mountainous, the hills rising to nearly 20,000 ft. They are densely wooded, and the animals, birds, and insects are similar to those of New Guinea. The people seem to be a mixture of Papuans and of the brown race from the islands of Polynesia; they have a great diversity of languages, and are divided into castes which refuse to intermarry with each other. One singular custom they have is that of confining young girls of the higher class in a sort of cage or closed basket, made of palm leaves, during several years before they are given in marriage.

Colonel Stanley opened a new pier at Stannes-on-the-Sea last week. It is 350 yards long, and has cost about £18,000. Beyond the pier is an extension for steamers.

Lord Cullingford presided at the festival dinner of the friends and supporters of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, on Wednesday, at the Langham Hotel.

The anniversary festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead took place on Thursday at the Asylum—Lord Brooke, M.P., in the chair.

The parish of All Saints', South Lambeth, is in high favour with Royalty. Next Wednesday Princess Louise is going to open a bazaar in Mrs. Merryweather's grounds, Clapham-road; and Princess Frederica has also consented to open a large People's Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition at Springfield House, Wandsworth-road, on July 15. Both events will make the neighbourhood en fête. The objects of the Flower Show and Exhibition are to beautify the homes of the poor in this crowded parish, and to encourage both parents and children to grow flowers or to cultivate the industry in which they take special interest. The prizes will be distributed by Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart, M.P., to successful competitors, on Saturday, the 18th, and all exhibitors receive a free ticket for admission on that day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 30, 1880), with four codicils (dated May 10, 1883; two on April 22, 1884; and July 9, 1884), of Mr. James Alexander, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Redfern, Alexander, and Co., merchants, of No. 3, Great Winchester-street, and of No. 10, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, but late of Avening House, Hampstead, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by John Anderson, Alexander Littlejohn, Benjamin Thomas Harding, and Philip Vanderbyl, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £365,000. The testator gives his leasehold residence at Hampstead, with all the pictures, plate, books, wines, household furniture and effects, horses and carriages, and pecuniary legacies amounting to £4000, to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Frances Wheeler Alexander, and £2000 per annum, for life, to be reduced one half in the event of her marrying again; £1000 and a house in Porchester-terrace to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Eliza Vanderbyl; £500 to his executors Mr. Anderson, Mr. Littlejohn, and Mr. Harding; £30,000, upon trust, for his five grandchildren, as his said daughter and her husband shall jointly appoint; and many other legacies to relatives, clerks, servants, and others. He also bequeaths £19,100 in charitable legacies, of which the following is a complete list—viz., £7000 for the religious, educational, and charitable objects in connection with the Conference Hall, Mildmay-park, as Mrs. Pennefather, or her successor, shall determine; £3000 to the Refuge for Deserted Mothers and their Children; £2000 to the London Bible and Domestic Female Missions; £1000 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the National Benevolent Institution, the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, the London Homoeopathic Hospital, the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, and the National Refuges of Homeless and Destitute Boys, the Training-Ships Chichester and Arethusa, and Boys' and Girls' Country Homes;—£500 each to the Foreign Missions Fund of the Presbyterian Church of England, Trinity Presbyterian Church, Hampstead; the Home of Industry, Commercial-street, Spitalfields; the Evangelical Society, the London City Mission, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the East-End Juvenile Mission, Stepney Causeway;—£200 to the Sustentation Fund of the Presbyterian Church of England, the English Presbyterian College, Soho Hospital for Women, Soho-square; and the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood;—£100 each to the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queens-square, Bloomsbury; the Surgical Aid Society, the Tract Society, and the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children; and £500 to his wife, to be distributed by her for such religious and charitable purposes as she shall select. The residue of his real and personal estate is, in the events which have happened, to be held, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Vanderbyl, for life, and then for her children as she shall appoint.

The will (dated March 20, 1858) of Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Rose Sartorius, G.C.B., Grand Cross of St. Bento D'Avis, Grand Cross of Tower and Sword, late of East Grove, Lynton, in the county of Southampton, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by John Peter Theobald, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £3800. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Dame Sophy Sartorius, his money, plate, pictures, books, household furniture, and other personal chattels. His real estate in Portugal and all his leasehold and personal estate, not specially bequeathed to his wife, he leaves, upon trust, for her for life, and then for his children or their issue, as she shall appoint, and, in default of appointment, to his children, in equal shares.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1884) of Mr. Frederick Swindell, late of No. 14, Royal-crescent, Brighton, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Frederick Charles Swindell and James Dixon, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £146,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Georgiana Swindell, all his jewellery, plate, furniture, pictures, and other articles of household use and ornament, his carriages and horses, except race-horses or horses being reared for racing purposes, an immediate legacy of £200, and a further legacy of £20,000; to his brother Thomas £5000; and other legacies. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he leaves to his adopted son, Frederick Charles Swindell.

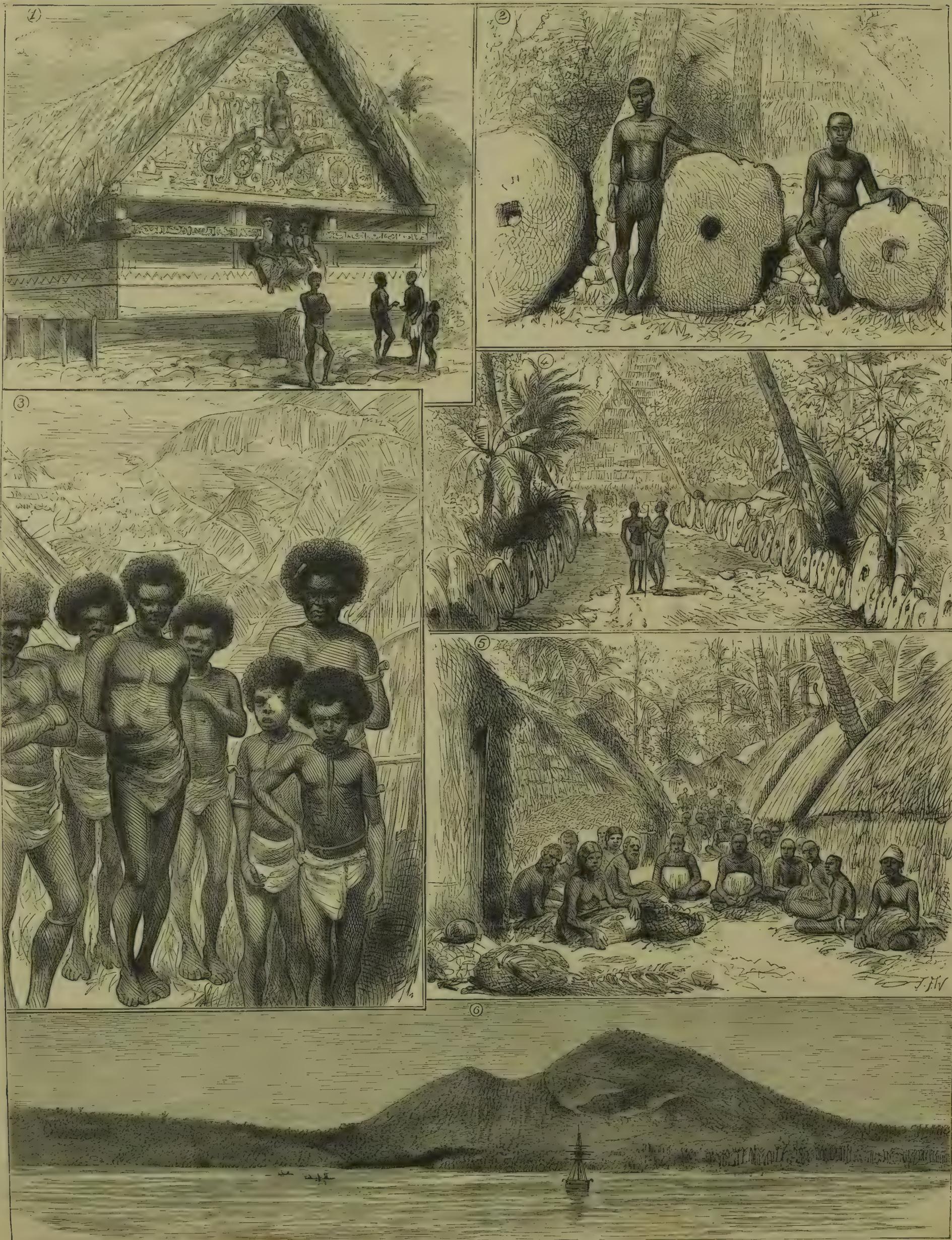
The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of Dumbarton, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated Oct. 7, 1874), with a holograph codicil, of Mr. James Cruikshank, formerly of Glasgow, and afterwards of Overdale, Beardsden, Dumbartonshire, who died at Harrogate on Oct. 9 last, granted to James Lamont, Alexander Sheriff Cooper, James Grant, Francis James Cruikshank, and James Brown Cruikshank, the executors nominate and assumed, was sealed in London on the 5th inst., the value of the personal estate in England, Scotland, and Ireland amounting to £119,000.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1885) of Mr. Richard Ansell, R.A., late of Collingwood Tower, Frimley, Surrey, who died on April 20 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Maria Ansell, the widow, and Thomas Chester Ansell and Gerrard Ansell, the sons, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £49,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 to his wife; £50 each to his daughters, Mrs. Leech and Mrs. Larnach, to purchase a memento of him, they being already otherwise sufficiently provided for; and an annuity to his sister. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust to pay the income to his wife, for life, and, subject to such life interest, for his six sons and the children of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Maria Morley.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Lanarkshire, of the deed of settlement (dated Nov. 28, 1868), with a codicil (dated June 8, 1881), of Mr. David Dickie, late of No. 18, Woodlands-terrace, Glasgow, Goods Manager of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, who died at Moffat, on March 21 last, granted to Mrs. Mary Johnston or Dickie, the widow, and four others, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 29th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland exceeding £42,000.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1882) of Mr. Isaac Whitaker, late of Hesse, Yorkshire, who died on April 19 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Benjamin Whitaker, the brother, and Benjamin West, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £40,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Whitaker, his wines and consumable stores and £100, and for life his residence at Hesse, with the furniture and effects, and an annuity of £800; to his executor Mr. West, for his trouble, £100; and the residue of his real and personal estate to be equally divided between his brothers, John, Joseph, and Benjamin.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the annual excursion to Hastings, next Saturday, July 4, in aid of the funds of the Printing Machine Managers' Superannuation Fund. The excursion will be from Saturday to Monday—one, two, or three days, at the option of the ticket-holder—and the fare, there and back, is 6s. for three days, or 5s. for one day.



1. Decorated wooden house in the Pellew Islands.
3. Solomon Islanders, at Blanche Harbour, Treasury Island.
5. Scene in a fortified village on the Majura Atoll, Marshall Islands.

2. Chiefs of Yap Island, Western Caroline Islands; with perforated large stones used for money.
4. House on Yap Island, with stone money in the avenue.
6. Active volcano in Blanche Bay, New Britain.



A BOUT WITH THE GLOVES.—DRAWN BY S. T. DADD.

NEW BOOKS.

The author of the oft-repeated literary canon, had he not been a Frenchman, would doubtless have included the obscure as well as the wearisome style in the list of the inadmissible. Had he done so, we fear that Mr. H. Parker's *Nature of the Fine Arts* (London, Macmillan and Co.) must have come under the ban. We have honestly attempted to arrive at some clear idea of the author's aim; but without success. He explains at very great length how very modern is the limitation we now apply to the fine arts, and, after a still larger number of pages, leaves us as hopelessly vague as to the frontier lines of science and art as we were at the outset. Perhaps one of the most interesting and intelligible chapters of his work is that in which he discusses the value of artistic as compared with literary criticism of art. But even here, instead of keeping before us his own opinions, Mr. Parker overloads and obscures his views with long quotations from works which the world has been at some pains to forget. Nevertheless, the views he expresses on this point are often quaint. He puts very sensibly before us the question, "whether a pleasure in colours or combinations of colours and forms, of which no rational explanation is forthcoming, is or is not contemptible"; and he protests strongly, and we must also think with justice, against the claims put forward by painters that "the dignity of their art" is lowered if it is to be limited by intellectual restrictions. In discussing the origin and development of taste, Mr. Parker's theories are more startling; and although he seems to follow Shaftesbury in tracing it to physical causes, he does not subscribe wholly to that philosopher's view that all tastes have their seat in brutish pleasures. Colour-tastes, he thinks, were not originally strong among the race, but were the product of association. Green, for instance, which is the colour with which man in his earlier stages must have been most familiar, is not, Mr. Parker holds, "a very attractive colour." Blue, on the other hand, the colour of the sea and sky, is universally desirable; and its most harmonious blending with green is produced by the aid of gold or orange (the sun's rays), as seen in tropical countries. Whilst "yellow is the sacred colour of sun-worship, red is consecrated to the worship of humanity." In like manner, Mr. Parker speculates, almost at equal length, on the origin of the taste and sound, but seldom leads us to any definite results drawn from his use of the doctrine of evolution; but in treating the relations of Art and Nature, he speaks with some greater clearness, holding, with Shakspeare, the "works of art are new-born gawds . . . made and moulded of things past." They gratify that love of novelty which is part of our artificial nature; and it is this truth which gives force to the accusation that artists have the strongest propensity and the greatest interest in corrupting the Fine Arts. Mr. Parker ridicules the idea of its being possible to decide what is utterly bad or entirely noble in art, and holds that the science of taste, which has flourished so long unchallenged, has really no right to the name of science, but is a tangled skein of dogmas, moral principles, and scientific truths, out of which no science can be constructed.

The increased facilities offered by the British Museum for viewing specimens of its numismatic collection have already borne fruit. On the one hand, we hear of the foundation of a Medallists' society; and on the other, the rise of a popular literature. The want of some authoritative guide or help, long felt, has been now fairly met by a volume of papers, entitled *Coins and Medals* (London: Elliot Stock), edited by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole. Each paper has been contributed by a well-known specialist, whose accurate knowledge of his subject may be accepted without discussion. In an interesting preliminary chapter on the study of coins in general, their application to the history and social life of nations is concisely urged by Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, who shows that it is to coins that we owe the knowledge of many a lost town or king, of many a forgotten deity; whilst by them we obtain glimpses of an art which preceded all others. In the chapter on Greek coins, Mr. Barclay V. Head shows that from the earliest times down to the age of Alexander the Great Greek coins bore mythological or religious representations, being probably for the most part struck within the precincts of the temples. Philip of Macedon, though ruler of the greater part of the civilised world, in his reorganisation of the currency of his empire, stamped upon his gold money the head of the Pythian Apollo, and on the silver that of the Olympian Zeus. Under his son a change first becomes noticeable—the features of the god Herakles, under the graver of the courtier artist, assume more and more the likeness of Alexander, already in his lifetime the object of almost divine honours. Alexander's generals completed the revolution thus inaugurated, and thenceforward the sequence of the Sovereigns who ruled over the ruins of the Macedonian Empire is unbroken. Roman coins, which are discussed by Mr. H. A. Grueber, date back, by tradition, to the age of Servius Tullius; but no specimens belonging to this period exist. The brick-shaped piece of copper, which for a long time seems to have been the chief if not only form of currency, continued to be issued far down in the Consular period, perhaps even after the introduction of the multiples and fractional parts of the *as*, which remained the unit of the monetary system. For a lengthy period no gold or silver coins were struck in Rome, the want being supplied by the gold and silver money of the Campania—the first silver coinage dating from B.C. 269, and the

gold only from B.C. 81-82, when Sulla issued a money bearing his own name, and that of his proquaestor, L. Manlius. It is supposed that these coins, as well as those struck by Julius Cæsar in B.C. 49, were issued in Greece as rewards to their respective soldiers. Five years later, the head of Cæsar was, by order of the Senate, engraved upon the coins, and thenceforward the head of some prominent person appeared. For instance, Brutus, immediately after the murder of Julius Cæsar, caused a coin to be struck having on one side his own head, and on the other a cap of Liberty between two daggers, and the inscription EID. MAR. We regret that space does not permit us to follow Professor Percy Gardner in his survey of Early Oriental and Indian coins, nor Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole himself in that of Mohammedan coins, a subject he has made his own, and in which his wide reading and research are brought to bear upon a very obscure branch of numismatics. Professor Terrien De La Couperie discourses pleasantly on the coins of China and Japan, and Mr. Warwick Wroth sums up with clearness and conciseness the development of medals as distinct from coins, a branch which Italian and French artists brought to the highest degree of perfection. We must not omit to mention, in conclusion, Mr. C. F. Keary's chapters on the coins of Christian Europe and English coins. They are, perhaps, somewhat sketchy, but students have the work of the late Mr. Edward Hawkins on the "Medallic History of Great Britain," just issued by the Trustees of the British Museum, and in it they will find all they need. It seems perhaps strange to us, who have for nearly fifty years lived in the contemplation of an unvarying type upon our Victorian shillings and half-crowns, to know that since the Restoration of Charles II., if not from an earlier date, the flight of years over our rulers' faces can be easily traced, as well as the various impressions conveyed by them to the different artists employed by the Mint authorities. It seems somewhat absurd to find that her Majesty's face, as now commonly circulated among her subjects, remains unchanged during nearly half a century, and that in colonies, whether of old standing or recent acquisition, no other effigy is known. We believe, too, that on more than one occasion fresh dies have been submitted for her approval, but without success.

In connection with this same subject we are glad to call attention to a work which has appeared almost simultaneously in France—M. F. Lenormant's *Monnaies et Médailles* (Paris, Quantin), forming another volume of that excellent series of art publications to which we have already called attention. M. Lenormant touches more upon the artistic part played by coins and medals from remote antiquity down to the present time, and whilst his work may sometimes fall short in the special knowledge which the contributors to Mr. Lane-Poole's work can bring to their subject, it has the advantage of having a definite aim worked out by a single hand. The two books, however, deserve to be taken together, more especially as, from his general point of view, the French author is able to devote more attention to the magnificent revival of medal engraving due to Vittorio Pisano and his immediate disciples, who not only found protection and encouragement in Rome and at the Courts of Italy, but were invited to foreign countries to celebrate in bronze the achievements of their hosts. In looking through the proofs of the rise and fall of the art of die-cutting, it is curious to observe that, in the coinage of both France and England, one family, that of the Roettiers—originally brought over from Holland by Charles—marked the period of the decline. If Louis XIV., who enticed away Joseph Roettiers, then engraver to the Mint, in the Tower of London, hoped by so doing to revenge himself upon the English, who had welcomed Nicolas Briot on his withdrawal from Paris, "Le Roi Soleil" must have been much disappointed. To Briot the English coinage is indebted to the designs in use during the last years of Charles I., and throughout the Commonwealth; whilst the four generations of Roettiers who succeeded each other at the Paris Monnaie destroyed in the French coinage all signs of individuality and artistic beauty.

Flower-painting will probably never lose its popularity, either as an art or an occupation, especially for ladies; and it is, therefore, not surprising that handbooks and aids to its acquirement should abound. At this moment two aspirants, Miss Blanche Hanbury and Miss Kate Sadler, put forward very well supported claims for a hearing. The *Instructions for Flower-Painting* (Winsor and Newton, London), by the former, form one of Mr. Vere Foster's "Advanced Series of Drawing-Books" (Blackie and Son, London, Edinburgh, &c.), are clearly expressed and simple in language. To the precepts given are added excellent examples by Miss Ada Hanbury, whose skill in flower-painting is too well recognised to need any expression of opinion on our part. Her cyclamens and narcissi are especially noteworthy, as showing the pitch of exact representation which may be acquired. Whether this be the result of the instructions, or whether the rules have been gathered from a careful study of the results obtained, matters very little, since both are placed before the reader. With Miss Sadler's *Practical Instructions for Copying Flower-Studies* (Winsor and Newton, London), a somewhat different plan is followed, each flower is *hors texte* in a portfolio apart, and can therefore be kept before the student's eye, whilst the handy book of instructions may be consulted at ease. We will not attempt to decide between the two methods, and as to the results, tastes will differ; but Miss Sadler, at all events, does not hesitate to lay

down one general rule for painting after having drawn the outline of the flower. "Take some Chinese white in your brush, and fill in the whole of your outline with it . . . the foremost and lightest parts of the flowers should have two coats of white." In both books the particular colours requisite are carefully given and their use explained.

It is difficult to suppose that a work, even when as elaborately produced as is Mr. David Paton's *Sketches in and Around Johnstone* (Alex. Gardner, Paisley), is likely to have more than a local interest. Some of the places included, such as Merchistoun Castle, Cruigends, and Barrochan, have either interesting associations or architectural beauty to commend them to tourists, as well as to neighbours; and Mr. Paton may be congratulated upon the care and skill he has displayed in making this volume attractive, in spite of the almost obtrusive simplicity of some of the buildings represented.

Miss A. M. Hopkinson's new novel, *Sweet Christabel* (J. and R. Maxwell), is an easy, pleasant story to read, without much romance or adventure, but without any taint of vulgarity. The heroine is not one of the mawkish girls so often called sweet because they have neither will nor opinion of their own, but a wholesome creature of flesh and blood, with a warm heart and strong feelings. All Christabel's troubles, and not a little of her strength, is caused by the fact that her father is the eminently respectable and highly cultured head of the elder branch of the Vanstone family, whose life is embittered by the accident of his only child being a girl, and his property entailed on distant cousins who for generations have been considerably worse than "ne'er-do-weels." He therefore condemns his daughter to lose her fortune if she should ever be so foolish as to marry a member of that part of the family; and the interest of the tale turns on Piers Vanstone, the eldest son of the hated heir to the ancestral acres, who is at least as good as his progenitors had been worthless. Of course, he meets and loves Christabel, and she reciprocates the feeling; and in the long-run, as honour forbids him to ask her to be his wife, she puts precedents behind her, and virtually makes the offer herself. Very cheerfully does the bride resign her wealth to her step-mother and go to India with her husband, where they live, in moderate comfort and much mutual love, till a somewhat eccentric connection leaves Piers sufficient money to enable him to leave the Army and take his wife and her children to live at Vanstone Abbey, the beloved home of her childhood. There are some very good studies of character in the book—Mrs. Gore, the pretty butterfly widow, who marries Christabel's father; Lord Henry Musgrave, who ultimately becomes her third spouse; and Mrs. Loftus, a kind-hearted woman with comical yet benevolent ideas, and a most erratic method of expressing them. It is something of a society novel, for the authoress writes of the class of people with whom she is familiar, and never ventures out of her depth.

In the month of February last Mr. David Masson delivered some lectures before the members of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, which are now published in a small volume entitled *Carlyle Personally and in his Writings* (Macmillan and Co.). This is a vigorous but somewhat declamatory attack on Mr. Froude's notion of the duties of a biographer. "That I should have lived," exclaims the lecturer, "to hear the great and good man I had myself the privilege of knowing characterised off-hand by many immediately after his death as a boor or a brute . . . or even dismissed into oblivion more generously with the brief reflection what a noble phenomenon he had been all in all, and how much remained to be said of him when people should be at leisure! Here's a fine revolution! O the horror of it, and of the way in which it has come to pass!" And Mr. Masson attributes all the mischief to Carlyle's biographer. He holds Mr. Froude inexcusable for publishing "blistering scandals" about persons still living, and still less excusable for the "dissection" of Mrs. Carlyle. "Let it be supposed that Carlyle had given his sanction, had Mrs. Carlyle given hers? Sanction! I knew the lady; and if there can be such a thing as indignation in the unseen world over aught that passes here below; O what a face I see, what a voice I hear, as she looks down on this transaction!" Then Mr. Masson considers, with some justice, that the sayings of Carlyle assume in Mr. Froude's hands a solemnity, or fierceness of invective, not intended by the speaker, who "would dissolve his fiercest objections and tumults of wrath in some sudden phantasy of the sheerly absurd and a burst of uproarious laughter." And he instances the account of Carlyle's rectorial visit to Edinburgh as "a dull and dismal blur of the facts and circumstances." But Mr. Masson, while maintaining that the life of the "Chelsea Philosopher" was happier than it is represented to be in Mr. Froude's pages, ends by calling him "the moody, agonised, and melancholy Carlyle." We may add that, in the course of an active literary life, Professor Masson has only known two men to whom he can conscientiously apply the supreme epithet of "great"—Chalmers and Carlyle. Possibly, a Scotchman's judgment of Scotchmen is not always free from partiality.

The great west window of St. Paul's Church, Margate, has been filled with painted glass from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, the gift of the fifteen schools attending the church; the subjects being St. Paul preaching at Athens, and St. Paul and St. Barnabas at Lystra.

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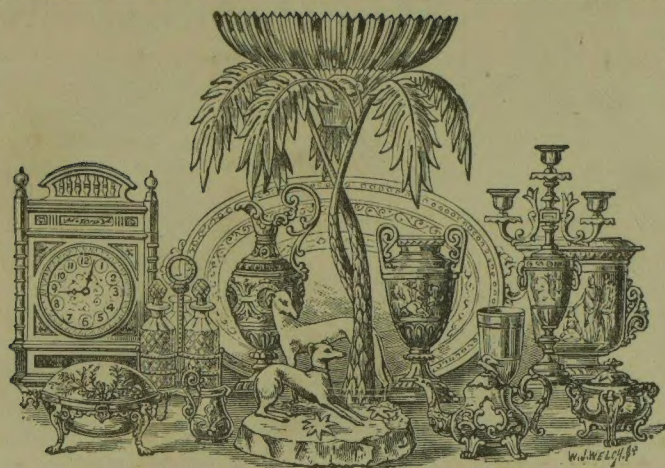


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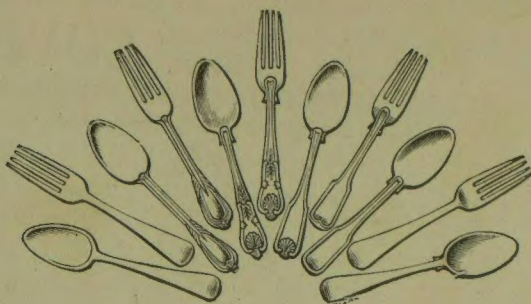
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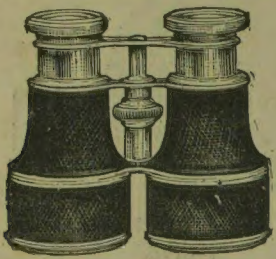
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185/6 186/6 187/6 188/6 189/6 190/6 191/6 192/6 193/6 194/6 195/6 196/6 197/6 198/6 199/6 200/6 201/6 202/6 203/6 204/6 205/6 206/6 207/6 208/6 209/6 210/6 211/6 212/6 213/6 214/6 215/6 216/6 217/6 218/6 219/6 220/6 221/6 222/6 223/6 224/6 225/6 226/6 227/6 228/6 229/6 230/6 231/6 232/6 233/6 234/6 235/6 236/6 237/6 238/6 239/6 240/6 241/6 242/6 243/6 244/6 245/6 246/6 247/6 248/6 249/6 250/6 251/6 252/6 253/6 254/6 255/6 256/6 257/6 258/6 259/6 260/6 261/6 262/6 263/6 264/6 265/6 266/6 267/6 268/6 269/6 270/6 271/6 272/6 273/6 274/6 275/6 276/6 277/6 278/6 279/6 280/6 281/6 282/6 283/6 284/6 285/6 286/6 287/6 288/6 289/6 290/6 291/6 292/6 293/6 294/6 295/6 296/6 297/6 298/6 299/6 300/6 301/6 302/6 303/6 304/6 305/6 306/6 307/6 308/6 309/6 310/6 311/6 312/6 313/6 314/6 315/6 316/6 317/6 318/6 319/6 320/6 321/6 322/6 323/6 324/6 325/6 326/6 327/6 328/6 329/6 330/6 331/6 332/6 333/6 334/6 335/6 336/6 337/6 338/6 339/6 340/6 341/6 342/6 343/6 344/6 345/6 346/6 347/6 348/6 349/6 350/6 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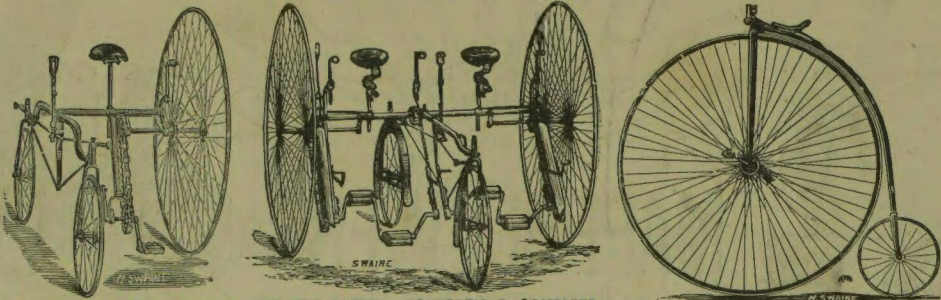
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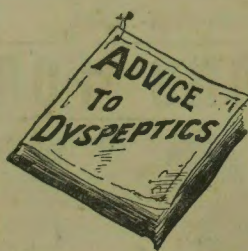
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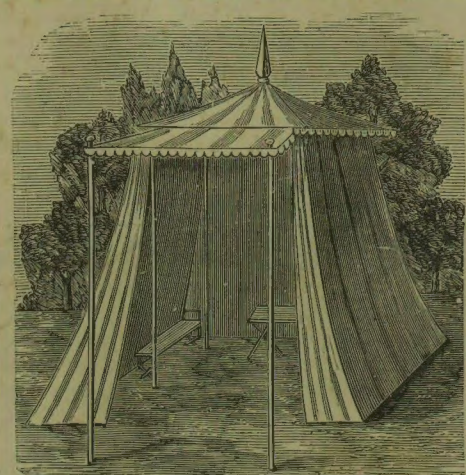
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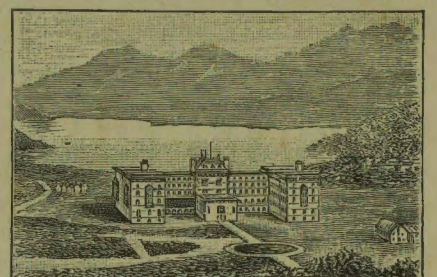
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